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Franklin Murphy

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO N.Y.

NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

1899

# National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

GIVING A LIST, ILLUSTRATIONS AND SKETCHES OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS AND A COPY OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, A LIST OF THE VARIOUS STATE OFFICERS AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS HELD IN DETROIT, MICH., MAY FIRST AND SECOND, 1899.

COMPILED BY

CAPT. SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,

SECRETARY GENERAL.

BARNARD & MILLER, PRINTERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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# FRANKLIN MURPHY.

SECRETARY-GENERAL 1893 '94 '95 '96 '97.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL 1898.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL 1899.

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Franklin Murphy, who was chosen President General of the Sons of the American Revolution at the last meeting in Detroit, is descended from Robert Murphy, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and Hannah Doane, his wife. Robert Murphy's father, also Robert, came to this country from Ireland in 1756 and settled in Fairfield County, Connecticut. The son was born there in 1759, and removed to Jersey City in his youth. When the Revolution broke out he enlisted in Colonel Theunis Dey's regiment, of Bergen County, N. J., militia, and subsequently served in the companies of Captain David Marinus, Captain Philip Van Cortlandt and with General Nathaniel Hurd's Brigade of New Jersey troops, seeing special service at the Battle of Long Island. William Murphy, the son of this Revolutionary patriot, served in the War of 1812 and left a son, William H. Murphy. He was the father of Franklin Murphy, who was born in Jersey City on January 3rd., 1846, and who came to Newark, with his family, in his childhood. He was a schoolboy when the War of the Rebellion broke out, and enlisted as a private at the age of sixteen years, almost at the same age as when his Revolutionary ancestor entered his country's service. Franklin Murphy's service began with Company A, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers. He fought with the Army of the Potomac, through Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Then he went with the Western Army, under General Sherman, and marched with him "to Atlanta and the sea." He was a First Lieutenant at the close of the war and emerged a man, although still scarcely more than a boy in years. He engaged then in the manufacture of varnish, establishing the business which bears his name and of which he is still the head.

Mr. Murphy has been prominent in his own State as a member of the Legislature, as a political leader and as the candidate of strong men for high office. In building up the National and State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution he has taken a leading part and served as Secretary General of the National Society and Vice President of the State organization with distinguished success. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club of New York and

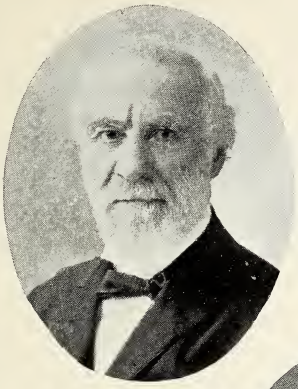
other prominent organizations. He married Janet Colwell, and has two sons and a daughter. A busy man, with large affairs entrusted to his care and with many responsibilities, Mr. Murphy has still found time to cultivate art and to enjoy social life, and his business successes, which have been signal, have not diverted him from higher pursuits. A courtesy and grace of manner inherent to the man have made him friendships which his qualities of heart and mind have held and endeared. He has traveled widely and has had a varied experience, but the sturdy qualities from patriotic ancestors, whose example he has followed, have especially characterized his career, and to these he owes quite as much as to the cultivation of his opportunities.

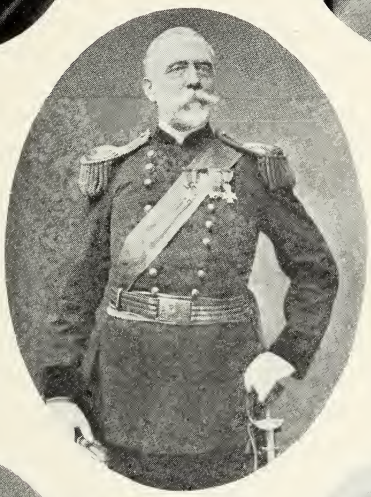
## GENERAL JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE.

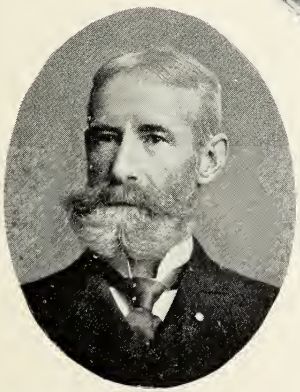
VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1892, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98 ,'99.

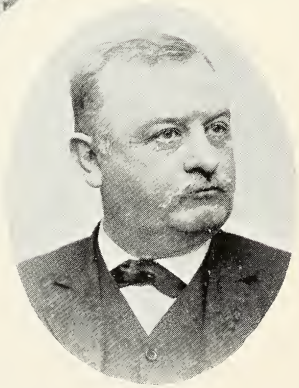
General Joseph Cabell Breckinridge was born at Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1842. Educated at Centre College, Kentucky, and Virginia University. In 1862 was made assistant adjutant general in General William Nelson's command, and afterwards aide to General George H. Thomas. Was in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, and for gallantry there was appointed lieutenant in the Second Artillery, U. S. A., April 14, 1862. Was with his battery (B) at Forts Pickens, Barrancas and Pensacola, and was with the Army of the Tennessee before Atlanta, where he was captured and taken to Charleston, to be exposed to fire of the Union guns. Exchanged by special cartel. Brevetted Captain July 26, 1864, and Major on March 13, 1865, "for gallantry and meritorious conduct in front of Atlanta" and "during the war." Promoted to a Captaincy in 1874, and in 1881 made Major and Inspector General, and successively promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and in 1889 made Inspector General of the army, with rank of Brigadier General.

At the breaking out of the Spanish war he was made Major General of Volunteers, at the head of the list of Major Generals of Volunteers. Served first on the staff of the Major General commanding the army, and inspected thoroughly the camps at Chickamauga Park and elsewhere. June 6, 1898, directed to accompany the expedition to Cuba, and was in front with it from the embarkation at Tampa, and landing at Daiquiri until after the capitulation of Santiago, July 14th, remaining rather especially with Lawton's division, in the front, or right. His horse was shot under him at the battle of San Juan, and General Lawton specially mentioned his valuable services at the battle of El Caney. Returned to Washington July 27th, and July 31st was assigned to the command of the separate army at Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, and October 7th ordered to command the First Corps, with headquarters at Lexington, Kentucky. Mustered out as Major General of Volunteers November 30th, and resumed duties as Inspector General of the Army, with headquarters at Washington.









Hon. John Whitehead,
*Vice-President-General.*

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer,
*Vice-President-General.*

General Joseph Cabell Breckinridge,
*Vice-President-General.*

Hon. Jonathan Trumbull,
*Vice-President-General.*

Hon. James House Anderson,
*Vice-President-General.*

# V

## JOHN WHITEHEAD,

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1894, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99.

JOHN WHITEHEAD was born in 1819, at Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, a hamlet settled almost entirely by members of the family bearing his patronymic, emigrating from New Jersey, early in this century. He is descended from John Whitehead, a "freeman," of New Haven, Connecticut, who was one of the founders of that Colony and whose name appears in its records, as early as 1630. This "freeman's" son, Isaac, was one of the early settlers in Elizabeth Town, in 1664, where he became a man of prominence. From this Isaac was descended the family which appears in Morris County, early in the eighteenth century, from whom came the subject of this sketch. Mr. Whitehead is a lineal descendant from two great grandfathers, Onesimus Whitehead, private, and Jonathan Condit, captain, in the New Jersey State troops in the Revolutionary War. Deprived by death of a father's care very early in life, he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. Asa Whitehead, then and for many years a leading lawyer in New Jersey. Young Whitehead, educated for the legal profession, was licensed in September, 1840. Since that time until the present, with a very few years' intermission, he has been an active practitioner, and is still engaged in his profession with as much industry as ever.

While never neglecting the interests of his clients he has devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, to the cultivation of which he was impelled by his mental characteristics. In some of these lines he has been enthusiastic in his devotion, especially in that of history.

Early in his public life, he took an active part in the establishment of a system of common schools in New Jersey, and was Treasurer of a National organization for the advancement of education.

For ten years Mr. Whitehead was Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Education of Newark. In 1855 he removed to an adjoining township, and was there elected Superintendent of schools for five successive years.

Mr. Whitehead has been quite a prolific author. He has written a series of articles on the history of the English language, many others on the history of Newark, several on the case of General Fitz John Porter, and other subjects. His favorite study is history, and it was natural that he should employ his pen in that branch of human knowledge. His last effort in that direction, which has recently appeared in print, is a volume of 500 and more pages, entitled *"The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey,"* which has received universal commendation.

But his friends believe that what Mr. Whitehead considers to be the crowning effort of his life, and to which he looks back with the greatest satisfaction, is the establishment of the Morristown Library and Lyceum, an institution which, through his unwearied exertions and indefatigable energy, after many years of struggle, was established on a substantial basis. On the 14th of August, 1878, the building, with several thousands of books on its shelves, was thrown open to the public. The edifice was

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erected at a cost of $60,000, and more than 20,000 volumes are now gathered within its walls, every one of which, except those presented to the Library, have been selected by Mr. Whitehead, who has not relaxed his efforts to make the Library a blessing to the community. Now its President, he is still watching over its well-being with that enthusiasm which marked his earlier efforts in its behalf.

Although decided in his political views and ever an ardent and active supporter, by voice and influence, of the party to which he has given his allegiance, he has studiously avoided all political office.

In 1890 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which office he still holds, having been re-elected from year to year, and, in 1894, the National Society honored him by selecting him as one of its Vice-Presidents, to which position he has been since annually re-elected. His face and voice are always in evidence at the annual meetings of the National Society and few are more active or enthusiastic in their devotion to the principles which are the foundation of this patriotic Association.

## THOMAS W. PALMER.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1899.

Thomas W. Palmer was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 25, 1830, his ancestors being of New England stock. Senator Palmer was educated at the private schools at Detroit, the academy at St. Clair, Michigan, and at the University of Michigan.

In 1878 Senator Palmer was elected to the Senate of the Michigan Legislature, in which position he served so well that he was chosen United States Senator in 1883. He represented the State of Michigan in the United States Senate for one term—six years—but declined re-election.

In 1889 he was selected by President Harrison as Minister to Spain, in which capacity he served for one year, and resigned. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison as commissioner-at-large of the World's Columbian Commission, and upon its organization in the city of Chicago he was selected as President of the Commission, June 21, 1890, which position he held during the life of that organization. This was the last public office held by Senator Palmer. He is a man of large wealth, culture and refinement, is extremely popular, and enjoys his life on his "farm" near the city of Detroit. He is President of the Michigan Society.

## JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1891, 1892 AND 1899.

Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, a Vice-President of the National Society, is the President of the Connecticut Society, S. A. R., and is a great-great-grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, who was Governor of Connecticut during the entire period of the American Revolution, and for six years before the first outbreak of hostilities. Of the twelve colonial governors

who were in office at that time, he alone espoused the cause of the patriots. He was a firm opponent of the Stamp Act, and though he did all in his power to secure an honorable adjustment of the difficulties which led to the war, he never wavered in his convictions. The great Washington soon learned to rely upon him in emergencies, and the title, "Brother Jonathan," which that great chief applied to him, has since been adopted as the nation's household name. Although he had reached the age of sixty-five when the war began, he labored with unceasing zeal and vigor for the cause during the entire war, resigning his office as soon as peace was declared.

## JAMES HOUSE ANDERSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1899.

James House Anderson, son of Judge Thomas Jefferson, and Nancy Dunlevy Anderson, was born in the city of Marion, Ohio, and received his education at the Marion Academy, the Ohio Wesleyan University, and at the Cincinnati College. He studied law under Hon. Ozias Bowen, late Supreme Judge of Ohio, attended Cincinnati Law College, received his diploma, was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession. He was soon elected Mayor of Marion and Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County. For nearly six years he was United States Consul General at Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Anderson, some years ago, was made a member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, and was elected a corresponding member of the American Institute of New York. On the 30th of May, 1863, Mr. Anderson was appointed a delegate to represent the American Institute at the Great International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg. In a message to Congress, touching this Exhibition, President Lincoln directs attention to Consul Anderson's dispatches on the subject. In 1866, Mr. Anderson was sent as a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. The same year President Johnson appointed him Territorial Judge and Chief Justice. In lieu of this position, which he did not want, he accepted the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the aforesaid Eighth District.

In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Bishop resident trustee of the Ohio State University, and for nearly seven years he served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. He was made a member of the State Executive Committee of his party in 1879, and also the Secretary. He received an invitation in 1882 to become a member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain. He is a life member of the Ohio Arch. and Historical Society, one of the trustees, and a member of the executive committee. He was a member for several years of the Virginia Historical Society. He is eligible to membership in other patriotic societies, of which his son, Lieutenant J. T. Anderson, U. S. A., is a member. Mr. Anderson has been a successful lawyer, banker, and farmer (on a large scale), and has given some time to literary work.

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# VIII

## CAPTAIN SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS.

VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, 1897; SECRETARY-GENERAL, 1898-1899.

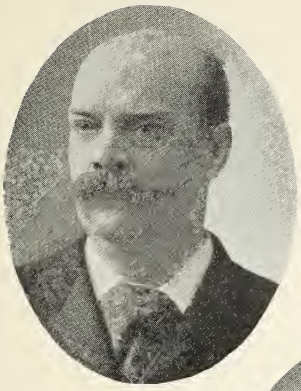
Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, who was re-elected Secretary General by the Detroit Congress, was born near Dauphin, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1843. He is of French Huguenot and Holland Dutch descent. Five of Mr. Gross' ancestors participated in the French and Indian wars of the American Colonies, and six served in the War of the Revolution, among whom was Captain John Gross, his great grandfather. Captain Gross himself served in the civil war, first in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry as First Lieutenant. He was promoted for meritorious service to the position of Captain in the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. He graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1866, and practiced his profession for some years, but for a long time past his large real estate operations have engaged his attention, and have been the largest and most successful in the history of Chicago.

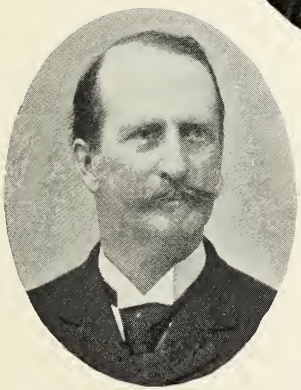
He is a man of literary tastes and possesses one of the finest libraries in Chicago. He has written much verse of a high order, and is the author of a drama which has attracted wide attention, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." He is a member of a large number of clubs and societies, among which are the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Washington Park, Marquette and Union Clubs, the Twentieth Century Club, Caxton Club, and Chicago Press Club; is Commander of the Illinois Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Historian General of the same organization. He is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, the Holland Society of Chicago, a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and has served as President of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and as Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also one of the Governors of the Chicago Art Institute, a member of the Western Society, Army of the Potomac, U. S. Grant Post 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veteran Club, and has been, since its organization, Captain of the Chicago Continental Guard, a uniformed military company of members of the Sons of the American Revolution.

## CHARLES WALDO HASKINS.

TREASURER GENERAL, 1892 TO 1899.

Charles Waldo Haskins was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 11, 1852. The Haskins family is of New England Colonial stock. Mr. Haskins was educated in private schools and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he was prepared for the profession of civil engineer, but preferring commercial pursuits, in 1869 obtained employment in the accounting department of Frederick Butterfield & Co., of New York city. After five years with this firm, he made a two years' trip abroad for study and travel, and on his return entered the brokerage business in the office of his father. In 1886 he opened an office as expert public accountant, and





Charles Waldo Haskins,
*Treasurer-General.*

A. Howard Clark,
*Registrar-General.*

Captain Samuel Eberly Gross,
*Secretary-General.*

Edward M. Gallaudet,
*Historian-General.*

Rev. Rufus Wheelright Clark.
*Chaplain-General.*

in 1895 formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of Haskins & Sells, of which he is the head. Mr. Haskins is one of the leaders of the modern science of accountancy, and a pioneer in its practice in New York. Upon the passage of the New York State law establishing a Board of Examiners for the examination of candidates desiring to become certified public accountants, Mr. Haskins was appointed on the Board, and elected its first president. He is also President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. In 1893 he was engaged by a joint commission of congress, in connection with his present partner, Mr. E. W. Sells, to investigate and formulate business methods for the executive department of the United States Government, a work which occupied two years. Preparatory to the consolidation of Greater New York, he headed the commission which was appointed to examine the accounts of the city of Brooklyn. Mr. Haskins is a member of the Mayflower Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and Military Order of Foreign Wars. He has held several high offices, such as Secretary of the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution (1893-94), and Treasurer General of the National Society (1892-99). He is also a member of the Manhattan, Democratic and Westchester Country Clubs of New York city; the Metropolitan of Washington, and the Piedmont, of Atlanta, Georgia.

## A. HOWARD CLARK.

SECRETARY GENERAL, 1892; REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1893-1899.

A. Howard Clark was elected Secretary General at the New York Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution in 1892. At the Chicago Congress, in 1893, he was elected Registrar General, and re-elected to that office at each succeeding Congress. In his custody at the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, are the national archives of the Society, including the credentials of all members. Mr. Clark has been connected with the Smithsonian Institution since 1879, being editor of its publications and custodian of the department of American History in the National Museum. He is Assistant Secretary and Curator of the American Historical Association, and is a member of the Societies of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Wars, War of 1812, and other organizations.

Mr. Clark was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1850, son of Thatcher Clark, a West India merchant of that city, and was educated in the Boston public schools and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1883 he served on the executive staff of the United States Commissioner at the London Fisheries Exhibition. President Cleveland appointed him expert commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and his services were recognized by the bestowal of the decoration of officer of the Order of Merite Agricole of France. Mr. Clark's ancestors have been of New England stock, without exception, for many generations. He is a lineal descendant of Brewster, Howland, Hopkins and Tilly of the Mayflower, Governor Haynes of Connecticut, Governor Prence of Plymouth, Captain Gorham of King Philip's War, and others who rendered faithful service in the wars of the Colonies. His ancestors, Enoch

Clark, Enoch Hall, Lieutenant Thomas Jenner Carnes, and Major Edward Carnes, all of Massachusetts, served in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather, Captain John Carnes, of the privateer York, was taken prisoner by the British in the War of 1812.

## EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.

HISTORIAN GENERAL, 1898-1899.

Edward M. Gallaudet, who was re-elected Historian General at the Congress in Detroit, of Washington, District of Columbia, is at the head of the Columbian Institution for the deaf and dumb at Washington city, and of Gallaudet College, which institution he organized in 1857. In 1864 he secured the passage of an act of Congress authorizing a college for the deaf as a department of that institution, which department has been liberally sustained by Congress. The grounds, located within a mile and a half of the capitol, comprise one hundred acres, the buildings thereon having been erected at an outlay of over half a million dollars. This college is the only place in the world in which the higher education of the deaf is specially provided for. Dr. Gallaudet, besides being President of the college, is professor of moral and political science. He is also the author of the "Manual of International Law." Dr. Gallaudet has been many times in Europe for the purpose of promoting the cause of deaf mute education. He has received the doctor's degree (honorary) from Trinity College, Columbia University, and Yale University. He has been an active member of the Board of Managers of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., Vice-President and President of that organization in 1897 and 1898.

## REV. RUFUS WHEELRIGHT CLARK.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL, 1898-1899.

The Rev. Rufus Wheelright Clark, D. D., was chosen Chaplain General of the Society to succeed Bishop Cheney at the meeting at Morristown, April 30, 1898. He was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1844. He began his classical studies at the Latin School at Boston. After graduating at Williams College in 1865 and the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1868, he returned to the place of his boyhood, and became rector of St. John's Church at Portsmouth, which was one of the Colonial Churches of New England. In 1874, when rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, he married Lucy, the daughter of William Dennison, War Governor of Ohio, and a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet. He has since 1877 been rector of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, the oldest Episcopal Church west of Ohio. His father was the Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark, of Albany. He is a nephew of the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island.

# List of National Officers.

**For the Years 1889 to 1898.**

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General Officers Elected at New York, April 30th, 1889.

President General.....Hon. Wm. Seward Webb
Vice-President General for Alabama.....Major G. B. West
Vice-President General for Arkansas.....Col. S. W. Williams
Vice-President General for California.....Col. A. S. Hubbard
Vice-President General for Connecticut.....Maj. J. C. Kinney
Vice-President General for Delaware.....A. J. Woodman
Vice-President General for Illinois.....Bishop C. E. Cheney
Vice-President General for Indiana.....Wm. E. English
Vice-President General for Kentucky.....Hon. S. B. Buckner
Vice-President General for Maine.....Hon. C. H. Denison
Vice-President General for Maryland .....Rev. John G. Morris, D. D.
Vice-President General for Massachusetts.....Hon. E. S. Barrett
Vice-President General for Michigan.....Wm. H. Brearley
Vice-President General for Minnesota.....Hon. John B. Sanborn
Vice-President General for Missouri.....Hon. D. R. Francis
Vice-President General for New Hampshire.....Hon. H. K. Slayton
Vice-President General for New Jersey.....Hon. Robt. S. Green
Vice-President General for New York.....Hon. Wm. H. Arnoux
Vice-President General for Ohio.....Hon. R. B. Hayes
Vice-President General for Rhode Island.....Hon. E. B. Andrews
Vice-President General for South Carolina.....Hon. Wade Hampton
Vice-President General for Tennessee.....Dr. D. C. Kelly
Vice-President General for Vermont.....Hon. W. P. Dillingham
Vice-President General for Virginia.....Hon. Fitzhugh Lee
Vice-President General for West Virginia.....Hon. John J. Jacob
Vice-President General for Wisconsin.....Hon. Wm. D. Hoard
Vice-President General for District of Columbia....Admiral D. D. Porter

Vice-President General for France.....Edmond de Lafayette
Secretary General.....Lieut. J. C. Cresap
Assistant Secretary General.....Chas. J. King
Assistant Secretary General.....Wilson L. Gill
Assistant Secretary General.....Wm. F. Cregar
Treasurer General.....James Otis
Registrar General.....L. L. Tarbell
Chaplain General.....Rev. Timothy Dwight

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General Officers Elected at Louisville, Ky., April 30th, 1890.

President General.....Hon. Wm. Seward Webb
Honorary Vice-President General.....David D. Porter
Honorary Vice-President General.....Joseph E. Johnston
Honorary Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General.....Hon. Lucius P. Deming
Vice-President General.....Gov. Simon B. Buckner
Vice-President General.....Hon. Wm. H. Arnoux
Vice-President General.....Josiah C. Pumpelly
Vice-President General.....Dr. G. Browne Goode
Secretary General.....Lieut. James C. Cresap, U. S. N.
Treasurer General.....James Otis
Registrar General.....Luther L. Tarbell
Historian General.....Wm. Francis Cregar
Surgeon General.....Wm. Thornton Parker, M. D.
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

General Officers Elected at Hartford, Conn., April 30th, 1891.

President General.....Hon. Wm. Seward Webb
Active Vice-President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Active Vice-President General.....Jonathan Trumbull
Active Vice-President General.....Gen. Bradley T. Johnson
Active Vice-President General.....Judge Albert Edgerton
Active Vice-President General.....Col. Champion S. Chase
Honorary Vice-President General.....Rear Admiral Worden, U. S. N.
Honorary Vice-President General.....Luther L. Tarbell
Honorary Vice-President General.....Wm. Wirt Henry
Secretary General.....Lieut. Jas. C. Cresap, U. S. N.
Treasurer General.....James Otis
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney
Registrar General.....Dr. G. Browne Goode
Surgeon General.....Dr. Chas. E. Briggs
Historian General.....Henry Hall

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General Officers Elected at New York City, April 30th, 1892.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter.
Vice-President General.....Jonathan Trumbull
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
Vice-President General.....Hon. Henry M. Shepard
Vice-President General.....Gen. T. S. Peck
Vice-President General.....Paul Revere
Honorary Vice-President General.....Hon. Chauncey M. Depew
Honorary Vice-President General.....Hon. Thos. F. Bayard
Honorary Vice-President General.....Gen. Bradley T. Johnson
Secretary General.....A. Howard Clark
Registrar General.....Dr. G. Browne Goode
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Surgeon General.....Dr. Aurelius Bowen
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D.

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General Officers Elected at Chicago, Ill., June 16th, 1893.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Hon. Chauncey M. Depew
Vice-President General.....Hon. Henry M. Shepard.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
Vice-President General.....Hon. Henry C. Robinson
Secretary General.....Hon. Franklin Murphy.
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney

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General Officers Elected at Washington, D. C., April 30th, 1894.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Wm. Ridgely Griffith
Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General.....Hon. John Whitehead
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney

General Officers Elected at Boston, Mass., May 1st, 1895.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
Vice-President General.....Col. Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Shepard
Vice-President General.....Hon. John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Hon. Cushman K. Davis
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney

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General Officers Elected at Richmond, Va., April 30th, 1896.

President General.....Gen. Horace Porter
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Edwin S. Barrett
Vice-President General.....Hon. John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Wm. Ridgely Griffith
Vice-President General.....Wm. Wirt Henry
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney

73
6a
89
40



General Officers Elected at Cleveland, Ohio, April 30th, 1897.

President General.....Edwin Shepard Barrett
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Hon. John Whitehead
Vice-President General.....Hon. James M. Richardson
Vice-President General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge
Secretary General.....Franklin Murphy
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Henry Hall
Chaplain General.....Rt. Rev. Chas. E. Cheney

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General Officers Elected at Morristown, N. J., April 30th, 1898.

President General*.....Edwin Shepard Barrett
Vice-President General.....Franklin Murphy
Vice-President General.....Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.
Vice-President General.....Hon. James M. Richardson
Vice-President General.....Hon. John Whitehead
Secretary General.....Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross
Treasurer General.....Chas. W. Haskins
Registrar General.....A. Howard Clark
Historian General.....Edwd. M. Gallaudet
Chaplain General.....Rev. Rufus W. Clark

*Died, Dec. 21, 1898.

# NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

# Sons of the American Revolution.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

### President General.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, . . . Newark, N. J.

### Vice-Presidents General.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., . . Washington, D. C.
Hon. John Whitehead, . . . Morristown, N. J.
Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, . . . . Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, . . . . Norwich, Conn.
Hon. James H. Anderson . . . Columbus, Ohio.

### Secretary General.

Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

### Treasurer General.

C. W. Haskins, . . 30 Broad St., New York City.

### Registrar General.

A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

### Historian General.

Edward M. Gallaudet, LL.D., . . Washington, D. C.

### Chaplain General.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., . . Detroit, Mich.

## THE GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Hon. Franklin Murphy, President General, . Newark, N. J.
Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Vice-President General, Washington, D. C.
Hon. John Whitehead, Vice-President General, Morristown, N. J.
Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, Vice-President General, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Vice-President General, Norwich, Conn.
Hon. James H. Anderson, Vice-President General, Columbus, Ohio.
Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, Secretary General, . Chicago, Ill.
C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General, . . New York City.
A. Howard Clark, Registrar General, . Washington, D. C.
Edward M. Gallaudet, Historian General, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Chaplain General, . . Detroit, Mich.
Rev. Lewis Halsey, D. D., President Arizona Society, Phoenix, Ariz.
Samuel W. Williams, President Arkansas Society, Little Rock, Ark.
Horace Davis, President California Society, San Francisco, Cal.
Brig. Gen'l Irving Hale, President Colorado Society, Denver, Colo.
W. A. La Motte, President Delaware Society, Wilmington, Del.
Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., President District of Columbia Society, . . . Washington, D. C.
John C. Avery, President Florida Society, . Pensacola, Fla.
I. S. Blackwelder, President Illinois Society, . Chicago, Ill.
William E. English, President Indiana Society, Indianapolis, Ind.

Francis H. Loring, President Iowa Society, . Waterloo, Iowa.
Geo. Dennison Hale, President Kansas Society, . Topeka, Kas.
Arthur Middleton Rutledge, President Kentucky Society, Louisville, Ky.
Taylor Beattie, President Louisiana Society, New Orleans, La.
Col. John M. Glidden, President Maine Society, Newcastle, Me.
Gen. Joseph L. Brent, President Maryland Society, Baltimore, Md.
Francis Henry Appleton, President Massachusetts Society, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Ell Torrance, President Minnesota Society, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gen. George H. Shields, President Missouri Society, St. Louis, Mo.
Cornelius Hedges, President Montana Society, . Helena, Mont.
Fred W. Vaughan, President Nebraska Society, Fremont, Neb.
Chas. B. Spofford, President New Hampshire Society, Claremont, N. H.
Robert B. Roosevelt, President Empire State Society, New York City.
Col. John W. Harper, President Ohio Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. George H. Williams, President Oregon Society Portand, Ore.
Col. W. A. Herron, President Pennsylvania Society, Pittsburg, Pa.
Robert Perkins Brown, President Rhode Island Society, Providence, R. I.
Hon. Ira H. Evans, President Texas Society, . Austin, Texas.
Louis H. Farnsworth, President Utah Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Gov. Edward Curtis Smith, President Vermont Society, St. Albans, Vt.
Capt. Chas. U. Williams, President Virginia Society, Richmond, Va.
J. Kennedy Stout, President Washington Society, Spokane, Wash.
Wyman Kneeland Flint, President Wisconsin Society, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. E. E. Hoss, President Tennessee Society, Nashville, Tenn.
Chambers Kellar, President South Dakota Society, Deadwood, S. D.

### The Executive Committee.

Franklin Murphy, . . . Newark, N. J.
Captain Samuel Eberly Gross, . . Chicago, Ill.
Nathan Warren, . . . . Boston, Mass.
John Whitehead, . . . . Morristown, N. J.
C. W. Haskins, . . . . New York City.
James H. Gilbert, . . . Chicago, Ill.
A. Howard Clark, . . . Washington, D. C.

### Past Presidents General.

Lucius P. Deming, of Connecticut.

Elected at the Congress held in New York City, April 30, 1889.

Dr. William Seward Webb, of Vermont.

Elected at the Congress held in Louisville, April 30, 1890, and re-elected at the Congress held in Hartford, April 30, 1891.

General Horace Porter, LL.D., of New York.

Elected at the Congress held in New York, April 30, 1892, and re-elected at the Congresses held in Chicago, June 16, 1893; in Washington, April 30, 1894; in Boston, May 1, 1895, and in Richmond, April 30, 1896.

### Honorary Past Presidents General.

Col. A. S. Hubbard, Past President California Society.

Made Honorary Past President General by unanimous vote of the Congress held in Louisville, April 30, 1891.

Gen. Albert M. Winn, Past President California Society.

Made Honorary Past President General by vote of the Congress held in New York City, April 30, 1892.

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this Society shall be "THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

## ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people.

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

SECTION 2. Applications for membership shall be made to any State

Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. And in case of such return the State Society shall, on failure to satisfy the Registrar General of the eligibility of such applicant, drop his name from membership.

SECTION 3. The official designation of the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be "Compatriots."

## ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The National Society shall embrace all the members of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution now existing or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution.

SECTION 2. Whenever in any State or Territory in which a State Society does not exist, or in which a State Society has become inactive or failed for two years to pay its annual dues to the National Society, fifteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in this Society may associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and organize in accordance with this Constitution, they may be admitted by the General Board of Managers to the National Society as "The ——— Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but this provision shall not be construed so as to exclude the admission of members living in other States.

SECTION 3. Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs. It shall have authority to establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction and to endow the chapters with such power as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Constitution. It shall have authority, after due notice and impartial trial, to expel any mmber who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman, shall render himself unworthy to remain a member of the Society.

SECTION 4. Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, transfers and deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year, and make such suggestions as it shall deem proper for the promotion of the objects of the whole Order.

SECTION 5. Whenever a member in good standing in his Society changes his residence from the jurisdiction of the State Society of which he is a member to that of another, he shall be entitled, if he so elects, to a certificate of honorable dismission from his own State Society, in order that he may be transferred to the State Society to whose jurisdiction he has changed his residence; provided, that his membership shall continue in the former until he shall have been elected a member of the latter. Each State Society shall, however, retain full control of the admission of members by transfer.

SECTION 6. Whenever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

SECTION 7. A Society may be formed in any foreign country by fifteen or more persons who are eligible to membership under this Constitution, which shall bear the same relation to the National organization as the State Society, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

## ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presidents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected; Provided, that the President General and five Vice Presidents General shall not be elected for a second term.

SECTION 2. The General Officers, together with the Presidents of the State Societies ex-officio, shall constitute the General Board of Managers of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or, in case of his absence or inability, at the call of the Senior Vice-President General, certified by the Secretary General. Meetings shall be called at the request of seven members. At such meetings seven shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. An Executive Committee of seven, of whom the President General shall be Chairman, may be elected by the Board of Managers, which Committee shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board transact such business as may be delegated to it by the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VI.—DUES.

Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, twenty-five cents for each active member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress, pro-

vided that the National Board of Management may increase said dues at any time, not to exceed fifty cents in all, by a two-thirds vote, when the necessities of the National Society so demand. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the Congress of the National Society.

## ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The annual Congress of the National Society for the election of the General Officers and for the transaction of business shall be held on the 30th day of April or on the first day of May in every year. The time, hour and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Congress may be called by the President General, and shall be called by him when directed so to do by the Board of Managers or whenever requested in writing so to do by at least five State Societies, on giving thirty days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted.

SECTION 3. The following shall be members of all such annual or special meetings of the Congress, and shall be entitled to vote therein:

(1) All the officers and the ex-President General of the National Society.

(2) The President and Senior Vice-President of each State Society.

(3) One delegate at large from each State Society.

(4) One delegate for every one hundred members of the Society within a State and for a fraction of fifty or over.

SECTION 4. State Societies shall only be represented at meetings of the National Society by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society who may be present at any meeting of the National Society; and that the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shal be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof.

## ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

# BY-LAWS

OF THE

## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### ARTICLE I.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

All nominations of officers shall be made from the floor, and the election shall be by ballot. A majority shall elect. The nominations may be acted upon directly, or may be referred to a committee to examine and report.

### ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

The duties of the General Officers shall be such as usually appertain to their offices, and they shall have such other duties as are hereinafter imposed. They shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as they may be required to do so by the General Board of Managers.

### ARTICLE III.—PRESIDENT GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The President General, in addition to his general duties, shall be ex-officio chairman of the General Board of Managers and of the Executive Committee and a member of every other committee.

SECTION 2. At each annual meeting he shall appoint the following Standing Committees:

Committee on Auditing,
" Correspondence,
" Credentials,
" Finance,
" Organization,
" Unfinished Business.

The duties of the above committees shall be such as usually pertain to committees of like character, and such as may be defined by the Board of Managers.

### ARTICLE IV.—VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL.

SECTION 1. In the absence of the President General the senior Vice-President General present shall preside at the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 2. In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the President General, the executive authority shall be vested in the Vice-President General first in order of precedence.

## ARTICLE V.—SECRETARY GENERAL.

The Secretary General, in addition to his general duties, shall have charge of the seal, give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or General Board of Managers, of which he shall be ex-officio a member. He shall give due notice to all general officers and State Societies of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties. He shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, rosettes and supplies, as directed by the General Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VI.—TREASURER GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer General shall collect and receive the funds and securities of the National Society. He shall deposit the same to the credit of the "Sons of the American Revolution," and shall draw them thence for the use of the National Society, as directed by it or by the General Board of Managers, upon the order of the President General, countersigned by the Secretary General. His accounts shall be audited by a committee to be appointed at the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 2. He shall, if so required by the General Board of Managers or the Executive Committee, give bonds for the safe custody and application of the funds.

## ARTICLE VII.—REGISTRAR GENERAL.

The Registrar General shall keep a Register of the names and dates of the election, resignation or death of all members of the several State Societies, and shall have the care and custody of all duplicate applications for membership. He shall issue, upon the requisition of the Secretary or Registrar of the several State Societies, certificates of membership and insignia to every member entitled thereto, through such Secretary or Registrar.

## ARTICLE VIII.—HISTORIAN GENERAL.

The Historian General shall have the custody of all the historical and biographical collection of which the National Society may become possessed, and shall catalogue and arrange the same, and shall place the same in a fireproof repository for preservation.

## ARTICLE IX.—CHAPLAIN GENERAL.

The Chaplain General shall be a regularly ordained minister, and shall open and close all general meetings of the National Society with the services usual and proper on such occasions.

## ARTICLE X.—STATE SOCIETIES.

Every State Society shall

(1) Notify the Secretary General of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.

(2) Pay to the Treasurer General on the first day of March, or within sixty days thereafter, the sum of twenty-five cents for each active member thereof.

(3) Transmit to the Registrar General duplicate applications of all accepted members, and notify him of the resignation or death of all members thereof.

## ARTICLE XI.—GENERAL BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The General Board of Managers shall prepare and carry out plans for promoting the objects and growth of the Society; shall generally superintend its interests, and shall execute such other duties as shall be committed to it at any meeting of the National Society. It shall have charge of the printing of the Diploma and the manufacturing of the Insignia, and shall determine the price at which the same shall be issued.

SECTION 2. It shall have authority to admit or reorganize as a State Society any association of fourteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in the Society.

SECTION 3. It shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring among the General Officers, and an officer so elected shall act until the following annual election and until his successor shall be elected.

SECTION 4. It shall have authority to make, alter and amend the By-Laws as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5. The President General may call meetings of the General Board of Managers at any time he may deem necessary, and shall call such meeting upon the written request of any five members thereof, provided that not less than five days' notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given.

## ARTICLE XII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The President General may call a meeting of the Executive Committee at any time, and shall call such meeting on the written request of three members thereof.

## ARTICLE XIII.—SEAL.

The seal of the Society shall be two and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, charged with the figure of a minute-man, grasping a musket in his right hand, and surrounded by a constellation of thirteen stars, who shall be depicted in the habit of a husbandman of the period of the American Revolution, and as in the act of deserting the plough for the service of his country; the whole encircled by a band three-eighths of an inch wide, within which shall appear the legend, "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, organized April 30, 1889."

## ARTICLE XIV.—CERTIFICATES.

All members of the Society, wherever admitted, shall be entitled to a certificate of membership duly attested by the President General, Secretary General and Registrar General, countersigned by the President, Secretary

and Registrar of the State Society to which such member shall have been admitted.

## ARTICLE XV.—INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society shall comprise (1) a cross surmounted by an eagle in gold, (2) a rosette.

SECTION 1. The cross shall be of silver, with four arms, covered with white enamel and eight gold points, same size as Chevaliers' Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, with a gold medallion in the centre bearing on the obverse a bust of Washington in profile, and on the reverse the figure of a minute-man, surrounded by a ribbon enameled blue, with the motto: "Libertas et Patria" on the obverse, and the legend "Sons of the American Revolution" on the reverse, both in letters of gold. The cross shall be surmounted by an eagle in gold, and the whole decoration suspended from a ring of gold by a ribbon of deep blue with white and buff edges, and may be worn by any member of the Society on ceremonial occasions only, and shall be carried on the left breast, or at the collar if an officer of the National Society, or the President, active or past, of a State Society.

SECTION 2. The rosette shall be seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, of usual pattern, displaying the colors of the Society, blue, white and buff, and may be worn by all members at discretion in the upper left-hand button-hole of the coat.

## ARTICLE XVI.—INDEBTEDNESS.

No debts shall be contracted on behalf of the National Society. Every obligation for the payment of money, except checks drawn against deposits, executed in the name or on behalf of the National Society shall be null and void.

## ARTICLE XVII.—AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the General Board of Managers, notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

## Arizona Society.

16 MEMBERS.

Organized June 13, 1896. Annual Meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Rev. Lewis Halsey, D. D., | Phoenix. |
| Vice-President, Gen. H. F. Robinson, | Phoenix. |
| Secretary, Lieut. J. Frank Elwell, Box 1062, | Phoenix |
| Treasurer, Lloyd B. Christy, | Phoenix. |
| Registrar, J. Ernest Walker, | Phoenix. |
| Historian, Alfred Perry Walbridge, | Phoenix. |

## Arkansas Society.

31 Members.

Organized April 29, 1899. Annual Meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected the 4th day of January, 1899.)

President, Sam W. Williams, . . Little Rock.
Vice-President, Dr. Chas. E. Nash, . . Little Rock.
Secretary and Registrar, Fay Hempstead, . Little Rock
Treasurer, George F. Rozelle, . . . Little Rock.

## California Society.

304 Members.

Organized October 22d, 1875. Annual Meeting second Tuesday in January.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 10th day of January, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Hon. Horace Davis, . . | San Francisco. |
| Vice-President, Wm. M. Bunker, . . | San Francisco. |
| Vice-President, Wm. H. Jordan, . . | San Francisco. |
| Secretary, Edwin Bonnell, 101 Montgomery st., | San Francisco. |
| Treasurer, Charles H. Warner, . . | San Francisco. |
| Registrar, Col. A. S. Hubbard . . | San Francisco. |

## Colorado Society.

93 Members.

Organized July 4th, 1896. Annual meeting April 19th, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1899.)

President, Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale . . Denver.
Vice-President, Joseph F. Tuttle, Jr., (acting president), Denver.
Vice-President, Wm. F. Slocum, . . Colorado Springs.
Vice-President, Wm. R. Whitehead, . . Denver.
Secretary, J. N. Russell, Jr., Masonic Temple . Denver.
Treasurer, S. B. Hardy, 1643 Champa st., . Denver.
Registrar, C. H. Wells, P. O. Box 1516 . . Denver.
Historian, Prof. Geo. L. Cannon, Jr., . . Denver.
Chaplain, Rev Geo. T. Crissman . . . Denver.

## Connecticut Society.

972 MEMBERS.

Organized April 2d, 1889. Annual meeting May 10th, to commemorate the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by a Connecticut expedition.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 12th day of May, 1899.)

President, Jonathan Trumbull, . . . Norwich.
Vice-President, Gen. E. S. Greeley, . . New Haven.
Secretary, Charles G. Stone, . . . Hartford.
Treasurer, John C. Hollister, . . . New Haven.
Registrar, Hobart L. Hotchkiss, . . New Haven.
Historian, Joseph G. Woodward, . . Hartford.
Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Lines, . . . New Haven.

## Delaware Society.

30 Members.

Organized January 29th, 1889. Annual meeting December 7th, to commemorate the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by Delaware.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 17th day of March, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, William A. LaMotte, | Wilmington. |
| Senior Vice-President, Spottswood Garland | Wilmington. |
| Secretary, Martin Beadenkopf, | Wilmington. |
| Treasurer, Guy E. Wells, | Wilmington. |
| Registrar, D. Wendell Hulburd | Wilmington. |
| Chaplain, Rev. Francis M. Munson, | New Castle. |

## District of Columbia Society.

393 Members.

Organized April 28th, 1890. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, . Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Wm. Hamilton Bayley, . Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Bernard R. Green, . . Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary, John Paul Earnest, 321 4½ st., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary, Frank Birge Smith, 1418 F. st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer, H. P. R. Holt, . . Washington, D. C.
Registrar, Wm. J. Rhees, . . . Washington, D. C.
Assistant Registrar, Dr. Albert A. Peale, Washington, D. C.
Historian, Dr. Marcus Benjamin, . Washington, D. C.
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas E. Childs, D. D., . Washington, D. C.

## Florida Society.

37 Members.

Organized March 14, 1896. Annual meeting on the 22d of February, to commemorate the birthday of Washington.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Hon. John C. Avery, | Pensacola. |
| Vice-President, Wm. S. Keyser, | Pensacola. |
| Secretary, W. O. H. Shepard, | Pensacola. |
| Treasurer and Registrar, A. A. Brown, | Pensacola. |
| Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Bicknell, | Pensacola. |

## Society in France.

15 Members.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| President, General Horace Porter, | Paris. |
| Vice-President, Lieut. W. J. Sears | U. S. N |
| Secretary, Edward P. MacLean, | Paris. |
| Treasurer, J. D. Stickney, | Paris. |
| Registrar, Edmund Hurtre, | Paris. |

## Hawaiian Society.

65 MEMBERS.

Organized June 17, 1896. Annual meeting June 17, to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

President, Peter Cushman Jones, . . . Honolulu.
Vice-President, Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd, Honolulu.
Registrar, William De Witt Alexander, . Honolulu.
Secretary, John Effinger, P. O. Box 393, . . Honolulu.
Treasurer, William Joseph Forbes, . . Honolulu.

## Illinois Society.

514 MEMBERS.

Organized January 14, 1890. Annual meeting December 3d, to commemorate the admission of Illinois into the Union.

Headquarters of the Society, 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 3d day of December, 1898.)

President, I. S. Blackwelder, 315 Dearborn st., . Chicago.
Vice-President, James H. Gilbert, 142 Washington st., Chicago.
Vice-President, Albert E. Snow, . . . Chicago.
Secretary, John D. Vandercook, 1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Treasurer, Fletcher B. Gibbs, 18 Custom House Place, Chicago,
Historian and Poet, Albert Judson Fisher, The Yale, Station "O," Chicago.
Registrar, Willis J. Ripley, 1514 Masonic Temple, . Chicago.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. E. Cheney, D. D., . . Chicago.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Frederick L. Merrick, . . Chicago.

## Indiana Society.

162 Members.

Organized January 15, 1890. Annual meeting February 25th, to commemorate the capture of Fort Sackville, Vincennes, Ind.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 27th day of February, 1899.)

President, William E. English, . . . Indianapolis.
Vice-President, Inman H. Fowler, . . . Spencer.
Secretary, Charles W. Moores, 602 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis.
Treasurer, Cincinnatus H. McDowell, 629 Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis.
Registrar, Duncan T. Bacon, Union Station, . Indianapolis.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Jesse Andrew, . . . Lafayette.
Wellington A Clark, . . Crown Point.

## Iowa Society.

122 MEMBERS.

Organized September 5th, 1893. Annual meeting April 19th, to commemorate Lexington and Concord.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1899.)

President, Francis H. Loring, . . . Waterloo.
Vice-President, Wm. H. Bailey, . . Des Moines.
Vice-President, Herman Knapp, . . . Ames.
Secretary, Elbridge Drew Hadley, . . Des Moines.
Treasurer, Willard Secor, . . . Forest City.
Registrar, E. H. Hazen, . . . Des Moines.
Historian, E. H. Hazen, . . . Des Moines.
Chaplain, Rev. Ezra Butler Newcomb, . . Keokuk.

## Kansas Society.

138 Members.

Organized March 31st, 1892. Annual meeting the third Wednesday in January.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 18th day of January, 1899.)

President, Geo. D. Hale, . . . . Topeka.
Vice-President, Daniel Wert Nellis, . . Topeka.
Vice-President, John Taylor Burris, . . . Olathe.
Vice-President, Richard O. Elting, . . Kanasada.
Vice-President, Frank M. Nelson, . . Burlingame.
Secretary, Luther M. Nellis, . . . Topeka.
Treasurer, J. D. Norton, . . . . Topeka.
Registrar, Franklin G. Adams, . . . Topeka.
Historian, J. L. Furber, . . . . Topeka.

## Kentucky Society.

96 Members.

Organized April 8, 1889. Annual meeting October 19th, to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1898.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Arthur Middleton Rutledge, | Louisville. |
| Vice-President, Robert R. Burnam | Richmond. |
| Secretary, George T. Wood | Louisville. |
| Treasurer, Cary H. Bacon, | Louisville. |
| Registrar, Dr. Thomas Page Grant, | Louisville. |
| Historian, W. H. Averill, | Frankfort. |
| Chaplain, Dr. Chas. E. Craik, | Louisville. |

## Louisiana Society.

43 MEMBERS.

Organized May 19, 1893. Annual meeting December 12th.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 12th day of December, 1898.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Taylor Beattie, | New Orleans. |
| Vice-President, Henry Warmoth, Robinson, | New Orleans. |
| Vice-President, Nicholas Henry Rightor, | New Orleans. |
| Secretary, Arthur Huntingdon Dicks | New Orleans. |
| Financial Secretary, Thomas Dabney Dimitry, | New Orleans. |
| Treasurer, Edwin Thomas Merrick | New Orleans. |
| Registrar, Dr. J. Moore Soniat, | New Orleans. |
| Historian, Chas. Patton Dimitry, | New Orleans. |
| Chaplain, John Thomas Sawyer, D. D., | New Orleans. |

## Maine Society.

356 MEMBERS.

Organized March 14, 1891. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Col. John M. Glidden, . . New Castle.
Vice-President, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, . Portland.
Secretary, Rev. Henry S. Burrage, . . Portland
Treasurer, Eben Corey, . . . . Portland.
Registrar, Josiah H. Drummond, . . Portland.
Historian, Nathan Goold, . . . . Portland.
Chaplain, Rev. George M. Howe, . . Lewiston.

## Maryland Society.

167 Members.

Organized April 20th, 1889. Annual meeting October 19th, to commemorate the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart" in Annapolis, October 19th, 1774.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of October, 1898.)

President, Gen. Joseph L. Brent, 816 St. Paul st., . Baltimore.
Vice-President, John Warfield, . . Baltimore.
Vice-President, Douglas H. Thomas, . . Baltimore.
Vice-President, Daniel H. Shriver, . . Baltimore.
Secretary, Dr. James Davidson Iglehart, 1214 Linden ave., Baltimore.
Treasurer, A. Dallas Bache Courtenay . . Baltimore.
Registrar, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D., . Baltimore.
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Branch, . . . Ellicott City.

## Massachusetts Society.

1,300 MEMBERS.

Organized April 19th, 1889. Annual meeting April 19th, to commemorate the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1899.)

President, Francis Henry Appleton, . . . Boston.
Vice-President, Nathan Appleton, . . Boston.
Vice-President, Francis H. Brown, . . . Boston.
Vice-President, Chas. Elisha Adams, . . Lowell.
Secretary, Chas. E. Stearns, 5 Fremont st., . . Boston.
Treasurer, Maj. Chas. Montraville Green, 78 Marlboro st., Boston.
Registrar, Herbert Wood Kimball, 28 State st., . Boston.
Historian, Maj. Charles Kimball Darling, . . Boston.
Chaplain, Rev. Carlton Albert Staples, . . Lexington.

## Michigan Society.

303 Members.

Organized January 18, 1890. Biennial meeting April 15th.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 15th day of April, 1899.)

President, Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, Merrill Block, . Detroit.
Vice-President, Richard Storrs Willis, . . Detroit.
Secretary, Henry S. Sibley, 80 Griswold st., . . Detroit.
Treasurer, Edwin W. Gibson, 80 Griswold st., . Detroit.
Registrar, Geo. W. Bates, Buhl Block, . . Detroit.
Historian, James C. Smith, . . . Detroit.
Chaplain, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, . . . Detroit.

## Minnesota Society.

350 Members.

Organized December 26th, 1889. Annual meeting December 26th, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Trenton.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 29th day of December, 1898.)

President, Hon. Ell Torrance, . . . Minneapolis.
Vice-President, Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, . . St. Paul.
Vice-President, Gen. Judson W. Bishop, . St. Paul.
Secretary, Edwin S. Chittenden, Pioneer Press Bldg., . St. Paul.
Assistant Secretary, Edward R. Sanford, . St. Paul.
Treasurer, Hon. Norval Marchand, . . . St. Paul.
Registrar, Fremont N. Jaynes, . . . St. Paul.
Historian, Hon. William H. Grant, . . . St. Paul.
Chaplain, Rev. Maurice D. Edwards, D. D., . St. Paul.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Alexander Ramsay,
Hon. Cushman K. Davis,
Hon. Renssalaer R. Nelson,
Hon. Wm. D. Washburn,
Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard.

## Missouri Society.

181 Members.

Organized April 23d, 1889. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

Annual dinner March 4th, to commemorate taking effect of the Constitution of the United States.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Gen. George H. Shields, Rialto Bldg | St. Louis. |
| Vice-President, Edwin Harrison, | St. Louis. |
| Vice-President, John L. RoBards, | Hannibal. |
| Vice-President, C. H. Sampson, | St. Louis. |
| Vice-President, D. G. Harriman, | Kansas City. |
| Secretary, Melvin H. Stearns, 300 S. Fourth st., | St. Louis. |
| Treasurer, I. Shreve Carter, | St. Louis. |
| Registrar, J. M. Fulton, | St. Louis. |
| Historian, Horace Kephart, | St. Louis. |
| Chaplain, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., | St. Louis. |

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## Montana Society.

27 MEMBERS.

Organized June 5th, 1894. Annual meeting June 17th, to commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of June, 1898.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Cornelius Hedges, | Helena. |
| Vice-President, Anthony H. Barrett, | Butte. |
| Secretary, Robert H. Howey, | Helena. |
| Treasurer, Henry B. Palmer, | Helena. |
| Registrar, Edward C. Russell, | Helena. |

## Nebraska Society.

71 MEMBERS.

Organized April 26th, 1890. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Fred W. Vaughan, | Fremont. |
| Vice-President, Dr. Horace Ludington, | Omaha. |
| Vice-President, John H. Daniels, | Omaha. |
| Secretary, R. F. Alexander, 1 New York Life Bldg., | Omaha. |
| Treasurer, Paul W. Kuhns, | Omaha. |
| Registrar, L. M. Kuhns, | Omaha. |
| Historian, Clement Chase, | Omaha. |

# New Hampshire Society.

280 Members.

Organized April 24th, 1889. Annual meeting April 19th, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 19th day of April, 1899.)

President, Charles B. Spofford, . . . Claremont.
Vice-President, John B. Smith, . . Hillsboro.
Vice-President, Frank W. Rollins, . . Concord.
Vice-President, Thomas Cogswell, . . Gilmanton.
Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Howard F. Hill, . Concord.
Registrar, William P. Fiske, . . . Concord.
Historian, Fred G. Hartshorn, . . . Manchester.
Chaplain, Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., . Concord.

## New Jersey Society.

395 Members.

Organized March 7th, 1889. Annual meeting usually January 3d (Battle of Princeton), or at such other time as the Society at any annual meeting may designate.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 3d day of January, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, John Whitehead, | Morristown. |
| Vice-President, Henry L. Janeway, | New Brunswick. |
| Vice-President, Gen. James F. Rusling, | Trenton. |
| Secretary, G. Wisner Thorne, | Newark. |
| Treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, | Newark. |
| Registrar, John Jackson Hubbell, | Newark. |
| Historian, Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, | Trenton. |
| Chaplain, Rev. Wm. W. Holley, D. D., | Hackensack. |

## New York Society.

1,161 MEMBERS.

Organized February 11th, 1890. Annual meeting February 28th.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 28th day of February, 1899.)

President, Robert B. Roosevelt, 57 Fifth ave., . New York City.
Vice-President, Walter S. Logan, . New York City.
Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, . . New York City.
Vice-President, Edward Payson Cone, . New York City.
Secretary, Edwin Van D. Gazzam, 1123 Broadway, New York City.
Treasurer, Andrew E. Foye, 11 Broadway, . New York City.
Registrar, Teunis D. Huntting, 45 Dey st., New York City.
Historian, Henry Lincoln Morris, . New York City.
Chaplain, Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D. D., . New York City.

## Ohio Society.

375 MEMBERS.

Organized April 22, 1890. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President, | Col. John W. Harper, | Cincinnati. |
| Vice-Presidents, | Col. W. A. Taylor, | Columbus. |
| | Judge Chas. G. Shearer, | Xenia. |
| | Judge A. G. Reynolds, | Painesville. |
| | Judge Jacob F. Burket, | Findlay. |
| | Mr. Moulton Houk, | Toledo. |
| Secretary, | Major Robert M. Davidson, | Newark. |
| Treasurer, | Kenneth D. Wood, | Columbus. |
| Registrar, | Col. W. L. Curry, | Columbus. |
| Historian, | Dr. L. C. Herrick, | Columbus. |
| Chaplain, | Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, | Columbus. |

## Oregon Society.

127 MEMBERS.

Organized June 6th, 1891. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Hon. George H. Williams, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.
Vice-President, Wallace McCamant, . . Portland.
Secretary, John K. Kollock, 45 Concord Bldg., . Portland.
Registrar, Maurice McKim, . . . Portland.
Treasurer, Thos. G. Greene, . . . Portland.

## Pennsylvania Society.

150 MEMBERS.

Organized November 23d, 1893. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Col. William A. Herron, . . . Pittsburg.

Vice-Presidents,
- Col. Albert J. Logan, . Pittsburg.
- Wynn R. Sewell, . . Allegheny.
- Capt. Alfred E. Hunt, . Pittsburg.
- William L. Jones, . Pittsburg.
- James D. Hancock, . Franklin.
- M. L. Lockwood, . . Zelienople.

Secretary, Thomas Stephen Brown, 508 Diamond st., Pittsburg.
Corresponding Secretary, John M. Kennedy, Jr., 427 Diamond st., Pittsburg.
Treasurer, John C. Porter, . . . Allegheny.
Registrar, Henry D. Sellers, . . . Pittsburg.
Historian, Alex. S Guffey, . . . Pittsburg.
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Stanton, D. D., . . Pittsburg.

## Rhode Island Society.

234 MEMBERS.

Organized February 1st, 1890. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Robert P. Brown, Charles Field st., . Providence
Vice-President, George Corlis Nightingale, 54 N. Main st., Providence.
Secretary, Christopher Rhodes, 290 Benefit st., Providence.
Treasurer, Arthur Preston Sumner, 17 Custom House st., Providence.
Registrar, Isaac Chase Green, P. O. Box 731, Providence.
Historian, Edward Field, City Hall, . . Providence.
Chaplain, Rev. Frederic Denison, 28 S. Court st., Providence.
Poet, George A. Buffum, 190 Hope st., . . Providence.

## South Dakota Society.

21 MEMBERS.

Organized April 24th, 1899.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected April 24th, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Chambers Kellar, . . . | Deadwood. |
| Vice-President, Eben W. Martin, . . . | Deadwood. |
| Secretary and Registrar, Arthur Howe Carpenter, | Deadwood. |
| Treasurer, Frederick A. Haines, . . | Deadwood. |

## Tennessee Society.

17 MEMBERS.

Organized April 21, 1899. Annual meeting October 7th, to commemorate the battle of King's Mountain.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected April 21st, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Dr. E. E. Hoss, | Nashville. |
| Vice-President, G. P. Thurston, | Nashville. |
| Vice-President, J. M. Safford, | Nashville. |
| Secretary and Treasurer, L. R. Eastman | Nashville. |
| Registrar, Goodloe Lindsley, | Nashville. |
| Historian, Flournoy Rivers, | Pulaski. |
| Chaplain, Rev. Dr. D. D. Kelly, | Nashville. |

## Texas Society.

25 Members.

Organized December 8th, 1896. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Hon. Ira H. Evans, . . . . Austin.
Vice-President, C. W. Preston, . . . Galveston.
Vice-President, Col. John W. French, . 22d Infantry, U. S. A.
Secretary, Edward C. Pitkin, . . . Galveston.
Treasurer, George D. Morgan, . . Galveston.
Registrar and Ass't Historian, William F. Beers, . Galveston.

## Utah Society.

46 Members.

Organized January 27, 1897. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

President, Louis H. Farnsworth, Walker Bros. Bank, Salt Lake City.
Vice-President, William Winthrop Betts, . Salt Lake City.
Secretary, George L. Nye, Atlas Block . Salt Lake City.
Treasurer, Eugene Walcott Whitney, Atlas Bl'k, Salt Lake City.
Registrar, Ledyard M. Bailey, 25 R street . Salt Lake City.
Historian, John Q. Cannon, . . Salt Lake City.
Chaplain, James B. Halsey, . . . Salt Lake City.

## Vermont Society.

275 MEMBERS.

Organized April 2d, 1889. Annual meeting second Wednesday in November.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 3d day of November, 1898.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Gov. Edward Curtis Smith, | St. Albans. |
| Vice-President, Julius Jacob Estey, | Brattleboro. |
| Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, | St. Albans. |
| Treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, | Burlington. |
| Registrar, Henry L. Stillson, | Bennington |
| Historian, George G. Benedict, | Burlington. |
| Chaplain, Rev. Norman Seaver, | Montpelier. |

## Virginia Society.

98 MEMBERS.

Organized July 7th, 1890. Annual meeting February 22d, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 17th day of March, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, Captain Charles U. Williams, | Richmond. |
| Vice-President, Joseph A. White, M. D., | Richmond. |
| Vice-President, Prof. John P. McGuire, Sr. | Richmond. |
| Vice-President, Samuel H. Pulliam, | Richmond. |
| Secretary, Benjamin B. Minor, | Richmond. |
| Treasurer, Richard H. Gaines, | Richmond. |
| Registrar and Historian, Dr. Robert A. Brock, | Richmond. |
| Chaplain, Rev. Austin E. Owen, D. D., | Portsmouth. |

## Washington Society..

119 Members.

Organized June 17, 1895. Annual meeting February 22, to commemorate Washington's Birthday.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 22d day of February, 1899.)

| | |
|---|---|
| President, J. Kennedy Stout, | Spokane. |
| Vice-President, George G. Walker, | Tacoma. |
| Vice-President, Dr. E. Weldon Young, | Seattle. |
| Secretary, C. S. Gleason, | Seattle. |
| Treasurer, Augustin Bell, | Seattle. |
| Registrar, Ell S. Smith, | Seattle. |
| Historian, William F. Babcock, | Seattle. |
| Chaplain, Rev. E. M. Randall, Jr., | Seattle. |

## Wisconsin Society.

183 MEMBERS.

Organized February 25, 1890. Annual meeting May 29th, to commemorate the admission of Wisconsin into the Union.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

(Elected on the 28th day of May, 1898.)

President, Wyman Kneeland Flint, 110 W. Water st., Milwaukee.
Vice-President, Charles Noble Gregory, . . Madison.
Vice-President, Harold Green Underwood, . Milwaukee.
Secretary, Gardner Perry Stickney, 427 Bradford street, Milwaukee.
Treasurer, Oliver Clyde Fuller, . . . Milwaukee.
Registrar, William Ward Wight, . . Milwaukee.
Historian, Francis Bowler Keene, . . Milwaukee.
Chaplain, Rev. Homer H. Benson, . . Wauwatosa.

# Edwin Shepard Barrett.

**Whereas,** *The members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have learned with sincere sorrow of the death of its beloved president, Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Concord, Massachusetts. We take the first opportunity at this, our annual meeting, of expressing our grief at his sudden and unexpected decease, therefore*

**Be it Resolved,** *That in his death this Society has lost an efficient, a dignified and an able presiding officer; a zealous advocate of its cause and an earnest and untiring worker in the enlargement and upbuilding of its patriotic principles.*

*The world has lost a man of unblemished character, whose every instinct was to improve and benefit mankind; and his family a kind and loving husband and father.*

**Resolved,** *That in his death we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well, believing this society and our country have been stimulated to good and righteous works through the influence of his example.*

**Resolved,** *That we extend to his family our sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and trust that the Great Commander of nations may comfort them in their sorrow.*

**Resolved,** *That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Society and a copy sent the family of the deceased, signed by the president and secretary.*

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# ANNUAL CONGRESS

HELD IN DETROIT, MICH.,

MAY 1 AND 2, 1899.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution,

**HELD AT DETROIT, MICH., MAY 1st and 2d, 1899,**

At PHILHARMONIC HALL.

---

The first session was called to order at 11:15 o'clock.

PRESIDENT MURPHY. The Congress will come to order. Our session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O God, whose Name is excellent in all the earth and whose Glory is above the heavens, and who didst inspire and direct the hearts of our forefathers in laying the strong foundations of peace, liberty and safety for our nation; we bless and adore Thy glorious Majesty for that loving kindness towards us. And we humbly pray that the devout sense of those signal mercies to our land may renew and increase in us the spirit of love and thankfulness to Thee, the Author of all good, and a spirit of true devotion to the welfare of the country, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endow them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Bless, O Lord, our soldiers and sailors that have gone forth at the country's call. Prosper them in the maintenance of their nation's honor; keep them safe from every enemy, spiritual and temporal, that they may glorify Thee as instruments in Thy service, and in setting up Thy Kingdom in the world.

And we beseech Thee that Thou look upon this Society assembled in Thy name and presence. In all of our councils will Thou guide, and in our actions go before and follow us. In all things may we seek our country's good. Make us grateful that we are living this day to praise Thee.

And we thank Thee for the memory of the good examples of Thy servants, the members of this Society, who, during the past year, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. And we beseech Thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith

of Thy holy Name, may have perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Compatriots: I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to this Congress His Excellency, Governor Pingree, of the State of Michigan.

GOV. PINGREE. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not have the honor of belonging to this organization, although I think if I should look up the records of my ancestors, I could join. I will state that I have at my house the gun that my great-grandfather carried in the Revolutionary War (applause), the gun that my grandfather carried in the War of 1812, and the gun that I carried myself from 1861 to 1865. (Applause.)

Detroit has become widely known as a Convention City. It entertained seventy-three conventions during the past year. It has, therefore, learned to value and enjoy the pleasure of meeting the representatives of the organizations, trades and professions of the country.

I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the people of the State when I bid you a most cordial welcome here.

I assure you that I appreciate the honor of extending the greeting of the State to the Secretary of War and to the gallant commanding officers who co-operated with him in the successful conduct of the recent conflict with Spain.

The object, as I take it, of your organization, is to perpetuate the memory of the struggle which made of thirteen dependent colonies a sovereign Nation. It is especially fitting that the descendants of those who won our independence should glory in the deeds of their ancestors.

The work that your forefathers did was, perhaps, as great an achievement as history records. They lived in a time which indeed tried men's souls, and they should be remembered by us just as the children of Israel remember the patriarchs of old.

I have often wondered whether Washington, Hamilton, Greene and Franklin, realized the consequences of the work they accomplished.

In 1775 there was not an independent state in the Western Hemisphere. England, France, Portugal and Spain held the New World in a state of vassalage. We should feel thankful that our forefathers were the first to break the bonds of oppression and to accomplish a political revolution, on this side of the Atlantic.

The consequences of that revolution could not have been realized in those days. Washington perhaps never dreamed that in a few years the United States would extend across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and contain a population of not less than seventy millions of souls!

Nor were the consequences of that revolution confined to this country alone. The example of the American revolutionists was soon to be followed by the breaking of ties which sundered the rest of the western world from European domination.

I believe that the people of the Republics of South America owe their independence this day to the work of our forefathers.

Only last winter I had occasion to visit South America. While in Venezuela I was presented with a sword, which I was told had belonged to General Miranda. While in that country I heard a great deal about General Miranda. He is regarded by South Americans with the same veneration with which we regard George Washington. Statues have been erected in honor of his memory, and his name is familiar even to the school children of that country.

I am told that to his efforts the Republic of South America owes its independence and form of government. I became interested in this remarkable man, and have read what I could find regarding his life.

He was born in Caracas, while Venezuela belonged to Spain. At an early age he entered the Spanish Army. When the American Revolution broke out he secured an assignment to the French Army which came to assist us.

During the whole of the war he fought with great gallantry. He so won the esteem of the Commander-in-Chief, that for some time he was detailed by Washington for service on his staff. Here, therefore, in our own country, around the camp-fires of the Revolution, freedom for South America was born. Miranda drew from Washington the lessons which he carried to his comrades in the Southern Hemisphere.

The influence of Washington, and of the American Revolution, therefore, extended beyond the United States.

The spirit of Washington, speaking through Miranda, taught the people of New Spain how to love liberty and how to fight for it. He was, as it were, a messenger from the New Republic of the North to the people of the South. He taught them how to acquire liberty. He pointed out to them the way.

At three various times his banner was raised on South American soil, but each time he was doomed to defeat.

It is said that in 1811, at the head of a large army of revolutionists, he appeared before Caracas, and that the city would have fallen had it not been swallowed by an earthquake which occurred just as he was ready to make the final assault.

An old man now, he felt, and the people felt, that the Unseen Powers of the Universe were in league with Spain against him. The superstitious people fled from his standard and he was forced to retreat. Within a few days his most trusted general betrayed him into the hands of the enemy, and he was carried to Spain, where he spent the remainder of his days in a dungeon.

The seed, however, which he had sown, bore fruit in season, and today the flag of Spain is not seen anywhere in the Western World.

One after another of the dependencies declared their independence and fought the battle of freedom.

The story of the Revolution, therefore, does not cease with Yorktown, but continues until nearly every foot of land in the Western Hemisphere is freed from European domination.

It is interesting to note that these new states modeled their form of government after that which our forefathers established.

All the countries of Central and South America have their presidents, their congresses, with two houses, their judiciary and their political subdivisions corresponding to our own.

Your forefathers did their work well.

In my opinion we have opportunities equalling theirs. European despotism went down at Yorktown. Some fear that despotism, in another form, is appearing among us.

If the blood of your ancestors still flows in your veins, you will not only preserve the memory of those ancestors with pride, but you will oppose despotism of any form, whether economical, social or political.

The Americans were successful because the men who led and the men who fought the battles loved liberty more than life.

The English idea of justice has always been an exalted one. Our forefathers loved fair play, and this is the predominant trait of American character to-day.

Men are determined now that every one will have a fair chance. Our forefathers were not politicians. They were patriots.

They believed in the equality of all men before the law and in peace as well.

Let us control as much commerce and trade as possible, but at the same time let us insist that every man shall have as fair an opportunity to work and make his fortune as any other man.

You are Sons of the Revolution. Do not forget that you, too, have rights to guard, that you, too, must look out for your own rights as individuals. This Nation is too great and too strong to be in danger of any foreign foe. There are dangers to be guarded against that are not even political. It is a part of your duty to solve the problems and avoid the dangers that now threaten the commercial and industrial world.

The courage displayed by the Revolutionary Fathers will be needed by their sons in all the days to come. There is no danger that will call for force. The liberties of the people, however, will always need protection.

Do not forget that in this nation, as its history has taught us, there can be no such thing as classes. All laws, of whatever kind, must be made and administered in such a way that every man may have an even chance in the pursuit of happiness and in the pursuit of prosperity and wealth.

It is your divine privilege, as sons of the sturdy men, who fought for independence and founded this Republic, to see that justice and fair play are given to all men of whatever rank and station in life.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Compatriots: It gives me very great pleasure to present to you His Honor, Mayor Mabury, of Detroit. (Applause.)

MAYOR MABURY. GENTLEMEN: It affords me a very great pleasure to add a word to what our Governor has said in welcoming you to Detroit. I belong to that very large class in our community who were not here in

revolutionary times. Of course we shall never get through blaming them for not coming here in time, but I presume we can apologize for them and say that when they came they found established here a government of justice and equality for all. (Applause.) I am sure the history of our times proves that when they came, imbued with the spirit that emanated from the forefathers of this country, that their records in peace and war will justify us in saying that they have done their duty well. (Applause.)

I have met but one individual in our community who seems to be in a hopeless condition, so far as this society is concerned, and he is one who told me that his ancestors came here in the Mayflower, and were first cabin passengers at that. (Laughter and applause.)

I know him to be a man of truth and veracity—and that is a common thing here in Detroit. I said to him, why is it you are not one of the Sons of the American Revolution? Well, said he, the fact is this: in the Revolutionary Army it was required that a man should be five feet eight to get into line, and my ancestors were only five feet seven and a half. (Laughter.) It is the first time that I ever knew of social distinction being lost by the absence of half an inch. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to say to you I hope you will come here again very soon, and that when you come it may be to celebrate another event, similar in character to the one we are now celebrating, and that we shall meet here to celebrate municipal reform. (Applause.) And when you come later to renew your faith, you will find here that people that are enjoying the pleasures of local government, whereby they enjoy the greatest amount of happiness and greatest amount of comfort at the least possible cost. (Laughter and applause.)

My friends, Detroit was made to be hospitable. In 1803 a great fire swept over the city, laying it in ashes. The Governor of the Territory and the Territorial Judges were appointed to lay out a new city and to make allotments to those whose buildings had been destroyed. Everything that surrounded them taught them to be generous. They could not look upon that magnificent river flowing by without having the words come to them: "Lay your city as I am laid, broad and deep." (Applause.) They could not look upon the forests growing here, their branches extending out and inviting all to their shade, without hearing the injunction, build this city for all the people, and so as you go through these broad streets and avenues, you seem to hear a silent welcome spoken to you. The fathers laid out this city, not for the indwellers alone, but that the stranger, when he came to us, might hear from every surrounding the words, You are very welcome. (Applause.)

We are an ancient city, my friends. It is almost 200 years since within a quarter of a mile from where you are assembled, the prows of the batteaux were pushed against the sand and there landed here a conglomerate association of settlers and of Christian missionaries. Some of them came with guns, but they were not used. They came and tendered a price to the inhabitants here that was dearer and better to them than all other exchanges; they presented them with the Bible, and with the faith of their fathers, and thus they laid the foundation of this fair city. (Applause.)

The purpose of a gathering of men, either friends or strangers, is that which savors to testify their welcome. The purpose of your coming is what makes you so very, very welcome; coming again to renew your faith in the principles for which the fathers fought and died, coming again to say that this land is devoted to justice, the equality of mankind and human liberty. (Applause.)

There are some features of your coming, or incidental thereto, to which I must refer. You know in every community, no matter however populous, there are men who are very sadly missed from it, and the occasion of your coming is doubly welcome, since it returns to this city one who is missed every moment he is away from us, for it takes away so much more kindness, generosity and everything which makes a man a neighbor, and we thank you that the occasion of your coming brings home to us Russell A. Alger. (Applause.) What a wonderful, wonderful thing is charity and love. When all other ministries fail, it soothes the suffering and furnishes a panacea for all troubles. We live in the surest confidence that the time is coming when the historian will say of those who have participated in the struggles of the last year and of those who controlled the destinies of this country, that they are entitled to be ranked almost among the immortals. (Applause.) Significant, also, is another fact, and I would not feign modesty in saying it, we have with us one whose name has long been throughout this generation the synonym for intrepidity, for courage and bravery. (Long continued applause.)

President Murphy here rose and called for three cheers for General Wheeler, which were given, with a tiger.

Mayor Maybury. I knew that would touch the heart of every man here, as it does mine, and I want to say to you that I look upon his presence here as a living guaranty, a bond, that this country is now and forever united. (Prolonged applause.)

The tender grace of the occasion is also crowned with another event. (Applause.) He comes not unattended. (Applause.) He brings with him one who, like himself, found her way to the tented field. (Applause.) Worthy of her noble ancestor, she went out with the white cap and apron to find her place as a ministering angel where men were stricken with disease and death (applause), the daughter of our distinguished guest. (Applause.)

I said to you, my friends, that the purposes of a meeting of men are what control them. The feeling we have for you in this welcome is the feeling I had a short time ago on a somewhat similar occasion. I stood a few days since upon the curb of a street of one of our neighboring cities, and I saw a procession going by, and I saw here and there empty sleeves swayed by the wind, and I saw here and there a crutch and a cane, and as the procession went by, I said to one who stood by, Who are these? He said, "They are they who deserve well of their country;" and it seemed to me that I almost saw the flag of their country waving over them, and as it fluttered over them it whispered words of cheer and encouragement.

And then again I see the time coming when, true to the obligation which rests upon them, the descendants of the men who ran up the hills of San Juan, who fought at Aguadores, who stood by the guns of Sampson, Schley and Dewey (applause), will get together to commemorate the birth of that great boon to humanity, and they will only have done the full measure of their duty when they have so organized. And even while I am speaking, I might say that the noblest little army the world has ever seen is fighting in the Philippines to-day; and will not their descendants in the West get together to perpetuate the glory these men are bringing every day to the American soldier and to the American arms? (Applause.) I look upon their position with considerable pathos. With them "It is not to reason why; it is to do and die." It is duty with them. We read of their crawling through the jungles, forgetting that there is water in the river; climbing over the entrenchments and commanding the admiration of the on-looking world. Will their descendants ever forget their valiant action and the credit they have reflected upon their country? (Applause.)

You know it was the command of an ancient people that each generation of children, as they grew up, should go up to the Zion of that nation. The command was: "Go up to Zion!" "Go around about her. Mark well her bulwarks, that you may tell those who come after you!" So you come up to a Zion, not built of hands, a Zion whose foundation stone is Justice, whose corner stone is equality of manhood, whose cope stone is liberty, and standing about it you renew the faith for which your fathers lived and died, and marking well, in these troublous times these bulwarks of your Zion, prepare to defend them yourselves and transmit them to those who will follow you. (Cheering and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Compatriots: I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you now Senator Palmer, the President of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

MR. PALMER. COMPATRIOTS AND BRETHREN: The spirit of '76 still lives. I draw this conclusion from the fact that we have such a goodly attendance here this morning, after your arduous duties of yesterday. (Applause.) I mean devotional duties; for I have no doubt you all attended church three times. (Laughter and applause.)

Shakespeare says, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," but he has not told us the condition of that man who was met with a triple work; I might say a quadruple work; for, besides the Governor and Mayor and the head of the State Society, the city seems to have put on her gayest garb to welcome you here and to make your stay pleasant. (Applause.) The two former speakers have exhausted the economics and the sentimental part of the work, and I don't know that there is anything left to me but the dramatic. (Laughter and applause.) And, gentlemen, I want to state to you that you are on historic ground. That

here have been enacted dramas for the last 200 years that have become historical and which make some of the most attractive pictures in the annals of history. Right here where we sit men have been scalped—it is not an agreeable thing to think of, but is an agreeable thing to think that we can sit here now without being scalped; it is decidedly pleasant. (Laughter and applause.) Six generations of men have come and gone since the Caucasian took possession of the banks of this river. I know that to be a fact, for I have seen five generations myself, and I have heard my friends tell of the other. (Laughter and applause.)

There is no fiction about Detroit. The only fiction I ever knew about it was a book about an Indian, written by Major Richardson, and to make it particularly attractive, he was guilty of some peculiar statements. For instance, he made the Indians of Pontiac go onto the yard-arms of the vessels coming down this river on both sides at one time. The character of those yards and of those ships must have beaten anything since the time of the Argonautic Expedition. The river is half a mile wide, so you can judge for yourself. (Laughter.) Within forty rods of this place Pontiac conspired and tried to take the fort. Major Gladwin, who defended it, never appeared in history after Pontiac retired, and he was a lost member until a Detroit man, within the last few years, found out that he went home, like a sensible man, and occupied the seat of his ancestors in Old England and died there.

Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Tecumseh, Proctor, Harrison, and many other notable men have made this city their home. Pontiac was a savage, Tecumseh was a gentleman, and I am sorry to say that he was killed. Those three execrable characters, the three Girtys, who formed such a bloody picture in the days immediately after the Revolution, and at that time had headquarters here for a time, and Simon Girty, the most atrocious character of the three, lies buried within eighty miles of this place. Within a few miles of Detroit took place that celebrated victory of Perry, a victory unparalleled in history from this fact, that it was the only time that an English naval power ever surrendered to the enemy. I don't know that any historian has ever made a note of that, but if they are here—and I see Mr. Farmer is here—I wish he would note it in the next edition of his History of Wayne County.

That leads me to remark that Wayne County formerly extended clear to the Mississippi, but through the ambitions of men who wanted to be United States senators, they kept paring off state after state, until they got us down to about twenty miles square. (Laughter and applause.) Such is the ingratitude of republics. (Laughter.) We protected, as far as we could, all the early settlers, but as quick as they got in the saddle they took away our territory and organized governments of their own; whereas, by rights, Detroit should have received tribute from the Northwest for all time to come, and, thereby, we should have had our taxes very materially lessened. (Laughter.) I doubt whether there is in the United States a point of such dramatic interest in history as the two square miles that line the banks of this river. Why, gentlemen, we are not the greatest commercial city on the lakes, but at one time, and

in fact for all time, we had the greatest quantity, or did have the greatest quantity of scalping knives that was ever known. It will never again be paralleled in history, and I do not suppose any single point in the United States can parallel us in that respect. Other cities will tell you of their immense areas, of their exports, of their manufactures, and everything of that kind, but, gentlemen, that is of very little importance to us. We are an historical city and we propose to remain an historical city.

I hope your sojourn with us will be delightful. You have the right to call upon any and all of us, and if we are not sufficient, the newsboys will respond to every request at from two to five cents. (Laughter.) We will have other functions after this, and I hope to meet you there. In the meantime, take care of your health. We have plenty of water in town, and that can be variegated in case of illness. (Laughter.) Our population is composed of Yankees, English, Polacks, Danes, Russians, Germans, Dutch, Bohemians, Italians, Magyars, Czechs, Scots and Normans, and they are united with us in our welcome to you, and I give you my own best wishes until we meet again. (Applause.)

The President General. Governor Pingree, Mayor Maybury and Senator Palmer: On behalf of the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I thank you for your kindly and cordial words of welcome, which I know are appreciated by the gentlemen I represent and for whom I speak.

I may say to His Excellency, Governor Pingree, that when it was first proposed we come to Detroit, which I think was at our convention in the City of Richmond, we were promised as one of the rewards of this pilgrimage that we should see the great Governor Pingree. (Laughter and applause.) We have come, and we have seen him, and we find that he is great, indeed, and it does not take very strong eyes to pick him out in a crowd. I will say to him now, in behalf of our order, that the documents he speaks of will pass him in any registrar's office in this Society for membership. (Applause.)

Michigan is not one of the original thirteen states, but in the fertility of its soil, in the intelligence and industry of its people, and in the great men it has furnished to the service of the country it has become one of the most important, as it is one of the most influential, in that long list which goes to make up the present Republic.

I may say to His Honor, Mayor Maybury, that it was a message signed by him and presented to the Congress at Morristown a year ago that had more perhaps to do with the final decision of our visit to Detroit than any other single thing. (Applause.)

If the city is less than the state, you may feel pride in presiding over one than which in all this broad land none is more beautiful. (Applause.) It is not the Paris of America, or the Venice of America, as some have said. It is Detroit, unique, alone, peerless. (Applause.) And my good friend, Senator Palmer, what shall I say to you and to those you represent? You who in your own person represent so much that we like to think necessary in the character of the true American (applause)—culture, refinement, large wealth wisely used, distinguished service to the state in highest stations, and who, in your riper years, give your fellow-citizens the benefit of your experience and your judgment, how shall I thank you and those whom you represent for the hospitality we are receiving? You had General Horace Porter here a year or two ago, and after you had possession of him twenty-four hours he said to be entertained by any one else than the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was simply to be camping out. (Laughter and applause.) I myself was here a year or so ago, and the warm arms of your friendship have been around me ever since. How shall I fittingly thank you?

It is the custom of this society, as you know, Compatriots, to meet in the various cities of the country. Four years ago we met in the City of Boston, and after our work was done, under the direction of the then President of the Massachusetts Society, our lamented friend, Col. Barrett, we passed over the battlefields of Concord and Lexington, where the history of the revolutionary struggle had its beginnings. We meet to-day on a spot, as has been stated, only a little less important, where in 1796 the War of the Revolution was really concluded when the flag was pulled down from Fort Lernoult. As we passed over the battlefields of Lexington and Concord, and saw where our forefathers stood and fought, our hearts were filled with patriotic fervor, then and now difficult to describe, and so as we come to this beautiful city and see perhaps as fine an expression of city development as is to be found anywhere, we glory not alone in what our forefathers founded, but in what their children and their grandchildren have established. (Applause.)

I am glad to say to you, Senator Palmer, that the hospitalities which you have provided so abundantly will not be wasted on those for whom I speak. They have, I think, long since departed from the frugal paths of their forefathers. They know what frugality means, etymologically, but not experimentally. I do not mean by that to say that they do not believe in self-denial and suffering they do—in their forefathers (laughter)—but until canvasback duck and pate de foi gras are put upon the army ration,

they will prove but rebellious soldiers. (Laughter.) What more can I say for them or for you.

And now, Compatriots, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you Major General Joseph Wheeler. (Long and continued applause.)

General Wheeler. Brother Compatriots: We have the very interesting addresses, in which the question of state and municipal and political economy have been exhausted, and the dramatic feature of the occasion has also been discussed. There is nothing left for me but to say some few words upon a question in which this audience will be interested, and that is the patriotic side of all this effort, and particularly of those I see before me, the descendants of those whose courage in battle, endurance under suffering laid the foundation of this, the greatest country on earth. (Applause.) I trust you will appreciate that I fully realize that the cordial and kind reception you have so generously extended to myself is due to that patriotic feeling in every heart, to extend to those of distant localities a cordial greeting, and to express, through them, to those whom they represent, your kindly feeling towards them. (Applause.) It makes no difference how carefully we may consider and study and carry out these ideas of reform and of economy in the political life of our country; it makes no difference how we may progress in the arts and sciences, in manufactures, in agriculture; it makes no difference what wealth we may acquire and hoard up, unless we continue the work which you are doing so much to perpetuate, keep the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the up-growing generation. We can never attain and never can hold that exalted position in this world which our forefathers confided to us when they turned over to us the reins of government, unless we foster that spirit. (Applause.)

It was the spirit of patriotism and of devotion and duty to the country which was taught by our patriotic mothers centuries ago that caused their sons to fly to arms at the first sound of the guns at Lexington and Concord. (Applause.) It was this spirit taught by patriotic mothers to their sons that to serve their country was necessary to the life of the country, was the highest possible privilege that could be claimed by any citizen of our land. (Applause.) It was that teaching that brought victory after victory in that great struggle under the immortal Washington. (Applause.) It was that spirit that caused our men to fly to arms in their second struggle with Great Britain. It was that which was in the hearts of our brave men who went with Taylor and Scott to the plains of Mexico and carried the flag of our country and planted it upon the walls of Montezuma. (Applause.) It was that spirit that we should perpetuate to-day, that caused millions of men to fly to arms in that great struggle of more than a third of a century ago. (Applause.) It was that same spirit which added lustre to the American arms in the conflict of last year (applause), a spirit which has placed our country far up in the front rank of all the nations of the earth. (Prolonged applaused.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Now, gentlemen, we are about to proceed to the business which brings us together, but before we do it is proper that I should say a word to you respecting the sad event that has called on me to preside on this occasion instead of him of your choice. Colonel Barrett was known to most of you, and I think I may say to all of you. I think he has been a member of all of our national congresses; he has at least been present at all of those I have attended for the last five years. Most of you knew him well. I have already spoken of his conduct of the Congress over the fields of Concord and Lexington four years ago at Boston, and those of you who were there will remember that after passing a bridge and going up a field to his house, where his forefathers had lived for five generations, he showed us the spot where his ancestor, also a Colonel Barrett, marshaled the troops, just behind the house; and those of us who accepted his hospitality that day will never, I think, forget it. By an accident, sudden and unexpected, he was passed from this life to the life beyond. In his character, in his whole personality, he was a worthy son of a long line of worthy sires, and I have no doubt that later on this Congress will take some appropriate action with reference to his death.

I now declare the Congress of 1899, the Tenth Annual Congress of our Order, formally opened and ready for our business.

The first thing in order is the nomination of a Committee of Credentials of three that credentials of the delegates can be passed upon. Will some delegate make a motion in reference to that matter?

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that such a committee be appointed.

PRESIDENT. The motion is made and seconded. Will you add to it, Mr. Whitehead, that a recess of ten minutes be taken.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Yes.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that a committee of three on Credentials be appointed, and that a recess of ten minutes be taken to enable them to examine the credentials. Those in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed no.

The motion was carried.

The chair will appoint the Secretary General, Captain Gross; the Registrar General, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Bates, of Detroit, as the Committee on Credentials, and the chair will request the members to produce their credentials to the committee at the table here.

Before declaring the recess, I understand that Mr. Chittenden desires to bring a matter before the attention of the Congress.

MR. CHITTENDEN: This is the first day of May, and is known as Dewey Day (applause), and it seems to me it would be very appropriate to extend our greetings to our heroic compatriot, George Dewey. (Applause.) I have therefore prepared a brief dispatch, realizing that words are golden, which I will read.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1, 1899.
Admiral George Dewey, Manila, Philippines:
Congratulations and fraternal greetings to Compatriot Dewey.

I would move that the secretary be instructed to cable this to Admiral Dewey.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion that this dispatch be sent to Admiral Dewey. Is there anything to be said upon the motion?

MR. PALMER. I would like to amend that by including General Otis and the officers and men of both.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the amendment?

MR. CHITTENDEN. I will accept the amendment.

MR. PALMER. Will my compatriot put the message in form so we can act understandingly, and have it sent to the desk?

MR. CHITTENDEN. I will say in addition to that that Minnesota is very well represented at Manila, having the colonels of the First Montana and First Minnesota regiments, who have been doing their full duty there for many months, and we are very glad to accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is amended, and in order to save time it will be framed during the recess and submitted to the Congress upon the reassembling after the recess.

MR. WARREN. It may not be known to many of the members and compatriots, but Admiral Dewey is a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and I think it would be appropriate to address the message to Compatriot George Dewey.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The cablegram is to be framed, and we will all have a chance at it after the recess. All in favor of sending this message, subject to the approval of the Congress, will say aye; contrary, no. The motion is carried.

The Congress will now take a recess of ten minutes to allow the Committee on Credentials to prepare its report.

The recess having expired, the Congress was called to order by the President General, who said:

The Committee on Credentials is not quite ready to report, but will be in a few moments. They can work, I think without disturbing the speaker that I am about to call upon to say something to you in which you will be very much interested, I know, and I think you will prefer to listen to him rather than to lose time in waiting for this report. I refer to Colonel George Loud (applause), one of our members, who had the honor and privilege that every American citizen envies him for, that of being present at the immortal battle of Manila. He will take a few moments to give us a word about his personal experience on that occasion. (Applause.)

Col. Loud. Mr. President: It is a great and unexpected pleasure to me to be called upon to speak to you, and I would that I had the gift of speech that I might say something worthy of the occasion of which I speak. These are great anniversary days to me. Each day as it passes brings to me memories which are indelibly stamped upon my mind, which I can never forget.

A year and two weeks ago the McCulloch, the ship on which I was taking a trip around the world, entered Hong-Kong harbor and dropped anchor there, to report to Admiral Dewey, and from that moment the McCulloch was one of Dewey's ships, and every man on board her one of Dewey's men. (Applause.) One week and a year ago I first met Admiral Dewey in person. It was my pleasure to go on board the Olympia that Sunday, the 24th of April, and for half an hour to meet this man, whom all Americans love to-day. (Applause.) And I well remember going back to the McCulloch and their asking me what I thought of the Commodore, and I remember saying that I thought he was just the right man for the place, and I thought, then, and I knew it on the first day of May, that he was a great man, and we all know it now. (Applause.) A year ago last night at midnight, I shared the experience of going through that channel at Corregidor Island. That was an half hour of intense anxiety, but we went in, and a year ago this morning I saw the entry of our fleet between Manila and Cavite, when the Spaniards opened fire upon us, and for the next three hours the battle raged. The shots from the shore came thick and fast around our fleet, and were answered as fast as possible, and for a moment or so we were full of the greatest excitement, excitement beyond the power of words to paint. Every moment, as we looked upon that battle we realized that history was being made.

The McCulloch lay about a mile outside of the fighting line and the shots were flying about us, and we stood ready to go to the aid of any ship that might be blown up by any mine or torpedo. We laid there every moment expecting to be called into the fight, and I well recall the termination of one brilliant picture: It was at the beginning of the second part of that engagement; each of our ships carried three large flags, one at the foremast, one at the mainmast head, and one from the gaff at

the stern; and while the smoke was thickest, a breeze sprang up and the flags stood out against the blue sky in the brilliant sunlight, and as I looked at those flags my heart was filled as never before with a patriotic pride in the stars and stripes on those six fighting ships, and a pride in my country, and with pride in those brave sailors, and with pride for our great Admiral Dewey, in winning that great battle without losing a single human life. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT. May I have your attention? The cablegram to Admiral Dewey, as prepared by the committee, reads as follows:

DETROIT, Mich., May 1, 1899.

Admiral George Dewey, Manila, Philippines:

Congratulations and fraternal greetings to Compatriot Dewey, Otis and their officers and men, from National Congress Sons of the American Revolution, in session here.

Is that satisfactory to the Congress? Are there any suggestions?

COL. LOUD. I move that the cablegram be sent as read.

SENATOR PALMER. I move that the president append his signature to it.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; is is so ordered.

DR. MARSTON. I move you, sir, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft and bring in a set of resolutions on the death of our late lamented brother, Col. Barrett.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion. All in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye; those opposed, no. The motion is unanimously adopted. The chair appointed as such committee George H. Marston, Massachusetts; John R. Robinson, California; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; H. S. Sibley, Michigan, and Benj. B. Minor, Vermont.

MR. PALMER. I imagine the most of us will remember the picture of the old Charter Oak that appeared in the Child's History and in the geography, wherein it was said the charter of King Charles or King James, or some of their forebears, was hidden when the governor undertook to take it away from him. Now, here is a gavel made from the wood of that tree, which is presented to the National Society by Mrs. Dewing, of this city, and I move its acceptance, Mr. President, and that the thanks of the association be tendered to her formally in writing.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. I am very sure there will be a unanimous vote. Any piece of the Charter Oak, even so small as this, in this year of our Lord, becomes a precious relic. It will make one of the souvenirs of our meeting that I know you will be glad to have permanently placed in the archives of the society.

MR. PALMER. Do any of our Connecticut brethren remember the fate of the Charter Oak? Whether it remains standing?

GEN. GREELEY. The Charter Oak no longer stands.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. It is unanimous. I will turn this over to you, Mr. Secretary General, and entrust it to your care.

GEN. GREELEY. I want to say another word about the Charter Oak. In the place where the Charter Oak once stood there is now a bronze tablet to mark the place, which was erected by the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT. I understand the Committee on Credentials is now ready to report. We are all handsome men, and I suggest that as the chairman of the Committee on Credentials reads the report that each one rise and let the rest of us see how handsome he is. We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Clark, the chairman, then presented the following report:

## LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, MAY 1st and 2d, 1899.

### DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Franklin Murphy.....Acting President General.
Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.....Vice-President General.
John Whitehead.....Vice-President General.
Samuel Eberly Gross.....Secretary General
C. W. Haskins.....Treasurer General
A. Howard Clark.....Registrar General.
Rufus W. Clark.....Chaplain General.

### STATE SOCIETIES.

#### ARIZONA.

Silas Farmer.

#### ARKANSAS.

John W. Chester.

#### CALIFORNIA.

John R. Robinson.

COLORADO.

Maj. C. A. Coolidge.

CONNECTICUT.

General E. S. Greeley, Gen. Geo. H. Ford, Franklin H. Hart, Everett E. Lord, Col. Samuel Daskam, Rufus E. Holmes, Julius G. Lay, Charles G. Stone.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Hon. John B. Wight, Chas. Moore, Noble D. Larner, Francis E. Grice, Sidney J. Besselievere, Lewis J. Mauro.

ILLINOIS.

I. S. Blackwelder, James H. Gilbert, Chas. Kingsbury Miller, John S. Sargent, C. D. Standish, J. D. Vandercook, Geo. A. Loud, Dudley Smith.

INDIANA.

C. W. Cromwell.

IOWA.

H. O. Whitney.

KANSAS.

C. W. Hitchcock, H. W. Quinby.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathan Appleton, E. B. Coolidge, Chas. B. Holman, Capt. A. A. Folsom, George H. Marston.

MICHIGAN.

Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, R. Storrs Willis, Theo. H. Eaton, Henry S. Sibley, Edwin W. Gibson, Geo. W. Bates.

MINNESOTA.

Daniel R. Noyes, E. S. Chittenden.

MONTANA.

Harry B. Palmer.

NEBRASKA.

Burnell Colson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Hon. Alfred Russell.

NEW JERSEY.

Hon. John Whitehead, General Joseph Wheeler, Wm. H. Murphy, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Eugene Vanderpool, John J. Hubbell, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Henry L. Janeway.

NEW YORK.

Warren Higley, Wm. H. Wayne, Chas. N. Palmer, Albert J. Squier,

Carroll C. Rawlings, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Gen. Horatio C. King, W. W. J. Warren, Chas. W. Haskins, Harry P. Gibson, Louis H. Cornish, E. W. Bissell, F. T. Sibley, Geo. B. Remick, Elliot F. Slocum.

OHIO.

Col. John W. Harper, Judge J. H. Anderson, Judge E. M. P. Brister, Edward E. Cole, Judge Rush R. Sloane, John E. Betts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Denton Hancock, Henry D. Sellers, Thos. Stephen Brown, T. O. Leonard, Oliver Phelps.

RHODE ISLAND.

Robert Perkins Brown, Christopher Rhodes, Chas. L. Clark, F. G. Kneeland, Wm. L. Henry.

VIRGINIA.

Benjamin B. Minor, Charles F. Reed, Wm. G. Goldsmith, Wm. S. Moore.

(NOTE: Several additional delegates came into the convention after the report of the Committee was read, and on the second day of the meeting.)

When California's name was reached in the list of states the President General said:

Compatriots, I wish to present to you a Son of the American Revolution who has come from California to be here.

Mr. Robinson, of California, is presented.

MR. CLARK. He is one of the original founders of the Society of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires. Mr. C. W. Cromwell is here from Indiana, who is a member of the society, but not a regular delegate.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that Mr. Cromwell be authorized to sit in this Congress to represent the State of Indiana.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

MR. MARSTON. I will state that the Massachusetts delegation are expecting four or five more members here who are on the way, I believe.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot make a gentleman a member of the Congress until he arrives.

The reading of the report from the Committee on Credentials was then completed.

PRESIDENT. The report of the committee shows that 93 members are present. All in favor of accepting and adopting the report of the committee will say aye; those opposed, no. The motion is adopted and the report is accepted.

MR. PALMER. Is there any further business.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is an order of business established by precedent and perhaps this is as good a time as any to state what it is. First we have the reports of the general officers. Then we have the reports of the committees appointed at the prior Congress, then we have new business, and then we have the election of officers, then the final adjournment. For the first time in our history we have extended our business meeting over two days, and it has been suggested as perhaps a good division of the work that this morning we have the addresses of welcome, which in their eloquence and length of time have taken—and very enjoyably taken—the greater part of the time, and that those shall be followed by the report of the committee on credentials, which we have had, and that now we take up the reports of the officers, to be followed perhaps by the report of the committee appointed to report upon the death of Col. Barrett. Perhaps the balance of that work will not take over twenty minutes. To-morrow we can consider the recommendations of the committees, take up unfinished business and the election of officers.

MR. PALMER. I would be in favor of accepting the precedent already established as to the order of business, but you have elaborated that somewhat. If we could do that we could get right down to the order of business now.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We now immediately approach the reports of the officers, the Secretary General, the Treasurer General and the Historian General, who has no report, I believe. Have you any suggestion to make?

MR. PALMER. No, sir; I am willing to accept your suggestion as to the order of business, but before sitting down I want to make an announcement. We are to have a smoker, which is going to be an informal thing, and if you have no other suits I will say there is nothing binding about swallow-tails. For myself I would like to go in my shirt sleeves, therefore I have brought the only coat I have down with me from the farm, seven miles out. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will now ask for the report of the Secretary General.

Capt. Gross then read his report, which follows:

The Secretary General has the honor to report that although the war with Spain has turned the attention of many persons who would be likely to become members of the society to the active field of operations in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, yet, as will be seen by the report of the Registrar General, the Society has grown in numbers and there are indications of a large increase in membership during the present year following the recent war.

In the sudden death of President General Edwin Shepard Barrett, at his home in Concord, Mass., on the 20th of December, 1898, the society suffered the loss of one of its most ardent members and true patriots. Resolutions relating to Mr. Barrett's death have been sent to the Secretary General from a large number of the states, notably Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, California, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island and from the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution; Vice President General Thomas M. Anderson writes from Manila on January 30, expressing sympathy with the Society in its loss and stating that the members of the Society there would meet in a few days and pass resolutions. Due notice of Mr. Barrett's death was mailed by the Secretary-General to the officers of the State Societies and a design of the insignia of the Society in flowers was prepared for the funeral.

Two amendments have been offered to the National Constitution, which will come up for action in the due course of business.

Silver medals have been awarded during the past year for essays, as follows:

Perley Poore Sheehan of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry August Meier of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Margaret Sprague Carhart of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Secretary-General has had extended correspondence with gentlemen residing in the following states regarding the organization of new State Societies: Alabama, Tennessee, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Mexico; and some correspondence has been conducted with members of the Society at Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico, to the same end, as well as with members of the Society at Manila, where there are twenty-five members in the Government service. This correspondence has resulted in the organization of a State Society in South Dakota and Tennessee, and Wyoming is expected soon to follow.

A circular was issued by the National Society calling attention to the LaFayette monument to be unveiled in Paris on July 4, 1900, and subscriptions have been started in the various State Societies.

The State Society reports indicate a healthy growth and assurance of a long and useful life to the Sons of the American Revolution.

A list of the members of the various State Societies who have served in the war with Spain has been prepared and is attached to and a part of this report, but being too lengthy for reading at this time is submitted to the Congress for its use in such manner as may be decided.

Synopses of the state reports, which are also too extended to be included in this report, are given below:

ARIZONA reports that it has secured a flag bill, passed on March 11th, as the result of the labors of its Flag Committee; but three minutes being required for its passage by the House.

ARKANSAS has been very active during the year in celebrating patriotic anniversaries.

CALIFORNIA has also observed the days made notable by revolutionary events.

The COLORADO Society has been largely represented by its members in active field duty, during the war with Spain and forwarded to General Irving Hale at Manila a handsome sword; also presenting to each of its other soldier members an insignia of the Society. The Colorado Society has also had introduced in the legislature a flag bill.

CONNECTICUT has awarded prizes to the pupils in its public schools for patriotic essays, and erected fifty grave markers over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Society reports a very successful and interesting year and has offered gold medals for essays on the American Revolution to the pupils of its schools.

FLORIDA has grown in members and the interest taken in its work very materially increased.

The IOWA Society presented a silken flag to the 50th Iowa regiment and has organized three chapters.

KANSAS reports satisfactory progress.

The KENTUCKY Society has offered prizes for essays on Revolutionary subjects.

The MAINE Society has printed two publications of valuable historical interests.

On July 4th last year the MARYLAND Society erected a granite monument over the grave of General William Smallwood, the ranking officer from Maryland in the Revolutionary war; have on hand $15,000 toward the building of the Maryland Revolutionary monument and have established a permanent headquarters in Baltimore for the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS, whose members to the number of forty-seven served in the war with Spain, reports considerable activity in their local chapter. The Society has promoted the work of saving Faneuil Hall and is working to secure a monument on Dorchester Heights. It has contributed to relief work during the late war, aided in repairing the old North Church, erected grave makers and labored for a flag bill.

The MINNESOTA Society's attention has during the last year been turned toward the celebration of Revolutionary events in connection with the school children.

MONTANA reports a growth in its society and an increase in interest.

The NEBRASKA Society installed an exhibition of relics at the Omaha Exposition on Bunker Hill day last year, which proved very attractive.

ILLINOIS reports that it has commemorated Lexington and Yorktown days as well as other events. Its Flag Committee has been very zealous in their efforts and succeeded in getting a flag bill through the Illinois Legislature.

NEW JERSEY, after entertaining the National Congress a year ago in a most bountiful manner, erected a bronze tablet in front of the First Presbyterian Church a Elizabeth, which was organized in 1664, and celebrated the battle of Princeton.

The EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY has seven local chapters and has established a permanent headquarters for the Society, where there are displayed a large number of relics of the war with Spain presented by a member of the Society. The Society presented a stand of colors to the 71st regiment, N. Y. N. G., a handsome sword, belt and epaulets to General Grant and a horse and accoutrements to General Matthew C. Butler. Seventy-five of the members of the New York Society served in the war with Spain, many of whom held high positions.

The OHIO Society supplied fifty of its members in various capacities in the war with Spain and has published a list of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio.

The OREGON Society has established permanent headquarters, has offered prizes for patriotic essays and has furnished the largest number of soldiers to the Spanish war in proportion to its membership.

The PENNSYLVANIA Society reports an increase in membership and a greater interest in the work of the Society throughout the state.

RHODE ISLAND observed Bunker Hill day and then presented a sword to Compatriot Charles Wheaton Abbott, Jr., U. S. A., Col. 1st R. I. Volunteers. The Society also appropriated $100 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and are arranging to erect markers on the graves of 325 Revolutionary soldiers.

TEXAS is growing and had quite a large number of its members in the war with Spain.

The WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY has assisted in purchasing a testimonial to be presented to "Dewey's Flag Ship," the "Olympia," in the shape of a silver service of twenty-seven pieces.

The WISCONSIN Society has established its third chapter at LaCrosse and is growing in membership.

VIRGINIA reports continued interest in the work of the Society and that its membership is steadily growing.

The Secretary-General desires to thank the National Officers and the officers of the various State Societies for their co-operation and assistance in carrying on the work of his office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,
Secretary-General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Secretary General. All in favor of receiving it and placing it on file will signify it by saying aye; contrary, no. It is so ordered.

The report of the Treasurer General will now be received.

## CASH STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

### NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Year ending April 30, 1899.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance cash on hand May 1, 1898 | | | $ 696 61 |
| RECEIPTS. | | | |
| Annual Dues—1898 | $ 104 50 | | |
| " —1899 | 2,185 00 | | |
| | | $2,289 50 | |
| Certificates | | 558 75 | |
| Blanks | | 65 19 | |
| Lafayette Memorial Fund | | 29 50 | |
| | | | $2,942 94 |
| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | |
| Stationery and Printing | | $ 352 97 | |
| Expenses Office Registrar General | | 728 00 | |
| Expenses Office Secretary General | | 58 85 | |
| Certificates and engraving of same | | 252 30 | |
| Badges and Medals— | | | |
| Gold | $ 240 75 | | |
| Silver | 37 50 | | |
| Color Plates | 8 00 | | |
| | | 286 25 | |
| Stenographer's Report— | | | |
| Annual Congress—Morristown | | 40 00 | |
| Interest on bills, Republic Press | | 15 47 | |
| Flowers for Mr. Barrett's funeral | | 18 25 | |
| | | | $1,752 09 |
| Balance cash on hand April 30, 1899, (deposited in Continental National Bank, New York) | | | 1,887 46 |
| | | $3,639 55 | $3,639 55 |

New York, April 30, 1899.

C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer-General.

As my term of office has drawn to a close, I regret that my report is a matter of such dry figures, but finances are a matter very intimately connected with the vital life of an organization.

Among the various trusts I have to look after I have always taken a very live interest in the S. A. R.

The Society has seen fit to call me to this office for several years and I appreciate the honor. During my term the Society has grown and developed and has become one of really national importance. I have always desired to see them accumulate a fund. It seems to me that a fund is a sort of rallying point and the National Organization lacks somewhat a rallying point.

An effort was made to have the dues raised. This was done in 1893 at Chicago, and the dues fixed at 50 cents per member. But they were reduced again in 1894 at Washington to 25 cents per member, where they have since remained. We have managed, by watching the finances very closely, to get to the end of each year without finding ourselves in debt. But as you see, the money that we raise at the end of each year hardly carries us through the ensuing year.

This trust that you continued each year to place in my hands has been a pleasant one to me, although fraught with considerable work and care, and I have given it very careful and loving attention, and I trust that I have been able to win your approval, and if the results of my work have been as satisfactory to you as the duties have been pleasant to me, then I am fully repaid for my efforts.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will add that at the request of the Treasurer General, who desired to have an audit of his accounts for the entire time of his service, the President General requested Patterson, Corwin & Patterson, a firm of chartered accountants of the highest class, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer General during the entire term of his service, and I will ask the Secretary General to read that report.

The report was read, which follows:

HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY, Acting President General, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

DEAR SIR: As per your request and authority of January 4, 1899, we have made an examination of the books and accounts of C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the period—May 1, 1892, to and including April 30, 1899.

We certify that the accounts on the said books of the Society are correct; that all money received from the State Societies has been properly accounted for; that all expenditures made by said Treasurer General are upon vouchers properly approved by the President General and Secretary General, and that said vouchers are on file.

We also find that the amount of cash on hand agrees with the balance as shown by the bank pass book.

We also certify that during the period—May 1, 1892, to April 30, 1899, no expenditures whatever incurred by the office of the Treasurer General have been paid out of the funds of the National Society, nor have any charges been made for such expenses by the Treasurer General.

A statement of the account of the said Treasurer General for the period —May 1 to April 30, 1899, is attached and is correct.

Very truly yours,

PATTERSON, CORWIN & PATTERSON,
Certified Public Accountants.

## CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURER GENERAL,

From May 1, 1892, to April 30, 1899.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance cash on hand May 1, 1892 | $ 407 05 | |
| **RECEIPTS.** | | |
| Annual Dues | 12,776 25 | |
| Certificates | 5,641 75 | |
| Blanks | 742 54 | |
| Rosettes | 18 33 | |
| Lafayette Memorial Fund | 29 50 | |
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | | |
| Stationery and Printing | | $ 2,481 88 |
| Expenses Office Secretary and Registrar Generals | | 5,546 10 |
| Certificates | | 2,360 90 |
| Rosettes and Ribbon | | 20 40 |
| Badges, Medals, Dies, etc | | 1,480 25 |
| Refund to Vermont—overpayment | | 2 00 |
| Expenses Annual Conventions, Printing and Mailing Annual Reports, Proceedings Annual Conventions, Organization Expenses, etc | | 845 42 |
| Expenses Special Conventions, Reporting the proceedings thereof, Union with S. R., etc | | 2,774 03 |
| Printing and mailing Year Books | | 2,183 26 |
| Miscellaneous, interest, flowers for Mr. Barrett's funeral | | 33 72 |
| Balance cash on hand April 30, 1899 | | 1,887 46 |
| | $19,615 42 | $19,615 42 |

The President General. I call your attention to one paragraph in that certificate which says that the Treasurer General has not only given his time and services free in connection with the duties of his office, but has himself paid whatever expense there has been incidental to his work. (Applause.)

The report was then accepted and adopted.

PRESIDENT. I will now call upon the Registrar General to make his report.

The report of the Registrar General was then read, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL TO THE TENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AT DETROIT, MAY 1, 1899:

COMPATRIOTS: Your Registrar General has the honor to report that the manuscript archives under his charge have been increased in historical value during the past year by the addition of 778 application papers, showing the lineal descent of members of this Society from upwards of 850 ancestors, who are proved to have rendered active service as soldiers, sailors, or recognized patriots during the War of the Revolution.

The present active membership is 9,690 patriots, who, placing themselves on record as descendants of the founders of the Nation, have during the recent exciting months in many instances signally emulated the bravery and perseverance of their ancestors in active warfare and in extending to down-trodden peoples in other lands the blessings of American institutions.

The largest State Society enrolment is in Massachusetts, with 1,375 members. The next is the Empire State, with 1,159 members; Connecticut, 1,018; Illinois, 520; and others as recorded below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 20 | Missouri | 200 |
| Arkansas | 31 | Montana | 28 |
| California | 333 | Nebraska | 74 |
| Colorado | 99 | New Hampshire | 282 |
| Connecticut | 1,018 | New Jersey | 395 |
| Delaware | 32 | New York | 1,159 |
| District of Columbia | 391 | Ohio | 379 |
| Florida | 35 | Oregon | 147 |
| France | 15 | Pennsylvania | 155 |
| Hawaii | 72 | Rhode Island | 234 |
| Illinois | 520 | South Dakota | 20 |
| Indiana | 160 | Tennessee | 17 |
| Iowa | 125 | Texas | 25 |
| Kansas | 155 | Utah | 52 |
| Kentucky | 106 | Vermont | 290 |
| Louisiana | 44 | Virginia | 102 |
| Maine | 357 | Washington | 120 |
| Maryland | 167 | West Virginia | 15 |
| Massachusetts | 1,375 | Wisconsin | 187 |
| Michigan | 328 | | |
| Minnesota | 417 | Total | 9,690 |

A year ago there were thirty-eight Societies, to-day we have forty Societies, South Dakota and Tennessee being added to the list.

During the year 570 certificates of membership have been engrossed and 220 badge permits have been issued.

Your first Registrar General, the late Mr. Tarbell, of Boston, was followed by the late Doctor Goode of Washington, whom your present officer had the honor to succeed in 1893. Since 1891 the records have been preserved in the city of Washington, at the Smithsonian Institution, and when bound will make a manuscript library of sixty volumes, that will certainly be of great value to future generations. Ready reference is possible to data in the papers through the system of index cards.

These cards aggregate about 40,000, and are arranged in three series; first an alphabetical index by State Societies, giving the name, residence, state and national numbers of each member; second, an index in like form of all members in one series, and third, a card for every revolutionary ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed and giving the names of descendants with their registration numbers.

An addition to this series that would be of much genealogical value is an alphabetical index card for every name mentioned in each pedigree, but such an index is unfortunately rendered practically impossible by the limited income of the National Society, for the task of its preparation would involve the recording of more than 120,000 names.

A National Register to include the pedigree of each member and a brief statement of the ancestor's service in each case was planned a few years ago, but its preparation seemed inexpedient by reason of the expense involved in its preparation, and it has in a measure been rendered unnecessary by the publication of State Society books. It may, however, be feasible and expedient in the near future to print a directory of the entire membership, arranged either by states or in general alphabetical order.

The National Society was organized in New York City in 1889 by the union of several State Societies, the oldest of which was the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, organized in California in 1875. The first annual Congress was held in Louisville, in 1890, and the second Congress in Hartford, in 1891. At the third Congress in New York City, in 1892, the Registrar General reported 3,503 members; in Chicago in 1893, 4,100 members; in Washington in 1894, 4,592 members, and so at Congresses in Boston, Richmond, Cleveland and Morristown, there was reported a steady growth, till now at the end of the first decade the total registration, including the living and our honored dead, considerably exceeds the 10,000 mark.

Each year patriotic interest has been aroused in the region visited by the Congress, resulting in a notable increase in membership, and at no time has the increase been greater than in Michigan during the last few months.

The Registrar General has several times called attention to the work of the Government in bringing together the military records of the Revolution and their indexing, with a view to publication. The act of Congress under which this work is carried on was introduced in Congress by one of our members, Senator Redfield Proctor. These valuable muster and payrolls are now in the Record and Pension office of the War Department, and the information they contain is given freely and promptly to all applicants. They are being supplemented from time to time by rolls from the

several states, but it is not yet time for publication, various sources of additional information not being exhausted.

The State of Maryland has very nearly completed a volume of quarto archives that contain the rolls of her soldiers in the Revolution. Massachusetts is continuing the publication of her records, four volumes being completed.

Vermont should be roused to print her rolls, so Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, though in each case the records are very incomplete.

In the Pension Office at Washington there is a most valuable storehouse of genealogical and military history in the papers filed by the pensioners of the Revolution. Upwards of 75,000 soldiers there tell the story of their war life and many of them include family history of great interest. Many family Bibles are on file as evidence in the claims of soldiers or their widows, and it may be possible from these to gather much that would be valuable to descendants.

In the Library of Congress there has recently been brought to light some almost forgotten and most important manuscripts bearing on the period of the Revolution. These include original papers and documents of Rochambeau and the Comte de Segur, the French Minister of War, relating to the service of French officers and to the general aid extended to America by France.

There may also be mentioned thirty-five manuscript volumes concerning the Royalists in America during the Revolution, being the proceedings of a commission of inquiry into the cases of some 1,400 Americans, who were later indemnified by act of Parliament. Descendants of these loyalists would certainly not be eligible to membership in this Society, yet the testimony is of much interest as containing information respecting the careers and families of prominent colonial persons nowhere else of record.

We are naturally proud to number in our ranks the President of the United States, the Commanding General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Ambassador to France, our former President General, and many other representative Americans in military, diplomatic, political, judicial and civil life, who have honored themselves and brought glory to our nation during the past few months.

And on this memorable May Day, the first anniversary of the great victory at Manila, we feel like extending our heartfelt congratulations to the hero of that naval battle, Compatriot George Dewey.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Registrar General.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington City.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Registrar General. All in favor of receiving it and placing it on file will manifest by saying aye, contrary no. It is so ordered. The various reports will appear in the minutes of the meeting.

I will now call upon the committee appointed on the death of Col. Barrett.

Mr. MARSTON. The committee appointed have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report the following resolution:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS The members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have learned with sincere sorrow of the death of its beloved president, Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Concord, Massachusetts. We take the first opportunity at this, our annual meeting, of expressing our grief at his sudden and unexpected decease, therefore

*Be it Resolved,* That in his death this Society has lost an efficient, dignified and an able presiding officer, a zealous advocate of its cause and an earnest and untiring worker in the enlargement and upbuilding of its patriotic principles.

The world has lost a man of unblemished character, whose every instinct was to improve and benefit mankind, and his family a kind and loving husband and father.

*Resolved,* That in his death we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well, believing this society and our country have been stimulated to good and righteous works through the influence of his example.

*Resolved,* That we extend to his family our sympathy in their hour of bereavement and trust that the Great Commander of nations may comfort them in their sorrow.

*Resolved,* That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Society and a copy sent the family of the deceased, signed by the president and secretary.

GEORGE H. MARSTON, Massachusetts,
JOHN R. ROBINSON, California,
JOSEPH WHEELER, Alabama,
HENRY S. SIBLEY, Michigan,
BENJAMIN B. MINOR, Virginia,
} Committee.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

The motion was seconded and was unanimously adopted.

MR. CHITTENDEN. I move that we adjourn to ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the Congress adjourned to the hour fixed.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DETROIT, Mich., 2d of May, 1899.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The society will please come to order. This session of the Congress will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL CLARK. Almighty God, Kings of Kings and Lord of Lords, the ruler of nations, we adore and magnify Thy holy name. We bless Thee for the privileges Thou hast granted unto us and for the favors that Thou has permitted us as a Nation to enjoy. Grant that we may be enabled to so discharge all the trusts committed to us and the privileges that Thou hast committed to us from our forefathers; that we may transmit them to generations to come unimpaired. Grant, Heavenly Father, that Thy spirit may be with us this morning to aid us in all our deliberations and that the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts may ever be acceptable in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore, Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first business of the morning will be the reports of the committees appointed by the last Congress, of which I believe there are two. One is the Flag committee. Is the chairman of the Flag committee present? The chairman of this committee, Col. Prime of New York, is not with us. I saw him at the station as the delegation left the city, and he stated that a professional engagement of importance would prevent his being with us at this Congress. As the report, however, is here, it will be read by the secretary general.

The Secretary General read the report, which follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

The undersigned, on behalf of our permanent Flag Committee, respectfully reports:

At the risk of some repetition of the matters stated in the report of last year we must state something connected with the history of the Flag movement.

On the 30th of April, 1897, at the Cleveland Congress of your Society the Committee was created under the resolution by that Congress adopted in these words:

"Resolved: That this Society appoint a permanent Committee of thirteen, who shall, on behalf of this Society, have charge of the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our Country, and

preserving it from desecration, and of initiating and forwarding legal measures to prevent such desecration. That such Committee shall join with, and invite to join with it, other Patriotic Societies and Committees of the same, to co-operate in the aforesaid objects and ends. That such Committee have power to fill all vacancies, to fix its own quorum, and to make its own rules, and that such Committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society."

The Committee appointed under the resolution has remained unchanged ever since and is composed of the following named Compatriots: Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, M. C., Norwalk, Conn.; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., New York City, N. Y.; Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, New York City, N. Y.; Gen. Horatio C. King, New York City, N. Y.; Edward Hagaman Hall, New York City, N. Y.; Walter Seth Logan, New York City, N. Y.; Hon. John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; Gen. George H. Shields, St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheeny, Chicago, Ill.

It will be noticed that the Committee was thoroughly representative, so far as location of residence of its members was concerned, and yet the President General, by whom the Committee was named, sought to locate sufficient of its members near the City of New York to insure that in case of necessity, that meetings could be had, and a quorum counted without calling all the members of the Committee, located, some of them, twelve hundred miles from others. Your Committee has not failed to meet, no matter how great the distance separating the members. It has agreed also on a system of consultation and deliberation and of parliamentary action by mail and a plan of agreement by correspondence and by canvass of the views of its members expressed by correspondence.

At the first meeting of your Committee, held in New York City early in the month of June, 1897, it was the unanimous opinion of its members that the existence of the Flag Committees appointed by many of the Patriotic Societies of our Country, if their efforts could be unified, was a great element of strength, and that an effort to unite all those Flag Committees in some central organization, ought to be attempted. Your Committee instructed its Chairman and Secretary to invite all the Flag Committees of all the Patriotic Societies to a mass meeting to confer in relation to the subject, one of common interest to all, and in relation to a means of securing united action in pursuing the common cause. In pursuance of that authority a mass meeting was held at the Hotel Normandie in New York City, in the Autumn of 1897, at which it was unanimously agreed that the Flag Committees should form an organization to conserve the purpose of all, and to co-ordinate the efforts of all, and a Committee was appointed to draft a plan, which was reported and adopted, and in pursuance of that plan the organization known as "The American Flag Association" came into being. It is an Association composed only of the members of the several Flag Committees appointed by thirty-two Patriotic Societies of the land, and opens its doors for membership to

the members of all other Flag Committees appointed for like purpose. Its objects are to converse and co-ordinate the efforts of all the Flag Committees to the end expressed in the resolution authorizing our appointment. It has no fees and the expenses incurred in its work are met by voluntary contributions from the several Societies.

Associated together and in the association uniting and co-ordinating efforts in the common cause and to the same end, are Flag Committees of the following: The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution; District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution; National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Keskeskick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Commandery in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; New York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the American Institute of Civics; the National League for the Protection of American Institutions; the Society of the War of 1812; the National Society of Naval Veterans.

The officers of the American Flag Association at present are:

Ralph Earl Prime of New York, President.

Gen. O. O. Howard of Vermont, Gen. F. D. Grant of New York, Vice Presidents.

Gen. Thomas Wilson of New York, Edward Hagaman Hall of New York, Secretaries.

Maj. J. Langdon Ward of New York, Treasurer.

And its Executive Committee consisted of the six officers above named, with

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge of Washington, D. C.

Charles Kingsbury Miller of Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpool of New York City.

Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. James M. King, D. D., of New York City.

Edward Payson Cone of New York City.

Walter Chandler of Elizabeth, N. J.

The resolution of your Society directed our efforts, among other things, to obtaining legislation to protect the Flag of our Country from desecration, and as that resolution has been the model for most of the action taken by the other Societies, we found that to be one of the common purposes of all. Of course the natural impulse was first to obtain Congressional legislation. The discovery of Flag desecration was not made by us. Others, individuals, and societies, we found, had been petitioning the National Congress for years, for the legislation desired and all in vain. The Chairman of your Committee visited Washington two successive winters and with the assistance of members of your Committee, some of whom were Senators and others Representatives in the National Congress and others holding honorable places in the Government service sought to call to life measures which slept in the pigeon holes of Committees of both Houses, but all in vain. Like their predecessors in former Congresses they were sleeping the sleep from which there was to be no awakening. The indisposition of Senators and Members of Congress to forward so patriotic a measure in any form whatever, was a cause of serious study. The contempt of some, and sometimes of those who had followed the Flag on the field of battle, was most disheartening. It is not well to commit to writing words that have been spoken on the subject.

The repeated failures to secure any national legislation, no doubt contributed to the discouragement, and to make the work a more difficult one.

Failing of success in the last Congress, the American Flag Association turned its attention to securing State Legislation on the subject. Such legislation recommended itself for two reasons. If we secured it in many of the states, it might tend to convince some new Congress that the sentiment of the people of our land favored legislation to protect the Flag, and at all events it would render more effectual the whole defence of the Flag, since the enforcement of a law of Congress would of necessity be by Federal law officers, and they are only located in our large cities, whereas the enforcement of a state statute would be by the law officers of the states who are found in every township and hence would be most effective.

It was a very large undertaking to secure legislation in all the states. There were not many hands to undertake the work. With such time and aid as was at command, an effort was planned to secure some legislation during the season just passed, and to reach at first such states as seemed easiest to reach. We have received most hearty co-operation from the Compatriotic Sons of the American Revolution in every state to which we have directed our attention, and we desire to record our obligations to the following names out of the many to whom we owe the testimony of their services.

Gen. Francis A. Appleton, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Chairman of its Flag Committee, has in his state rendered valuable service in endeavoring to obtain from the General Court of that state the passage of the Flag bill. In the

state of Maine we are indebted to Companion John M. Richards, Adjutant-General of that state and a Companion of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In the state of Connecticut Compatriot Charles A. Jewell of the Connecticut Society took most active and energetic and useful interest in the matter in that state and through him we were able to enlist the successful service of Hon. Harrison B. Freeman, Jr., to whom, with Senators Hale and Lounsbury, members of the Legislature of this state, we are indebted for a signal success. In the state of Pennsylvania, we record our obligations to General Greeg, Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, to Compatriot Alfred E. Hunt of the Sons of the American Revolution, to Companions John P. Nicholson and Henry Clay Trumbull and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin. In Illinois we return thanks to Charles Kingsbury Miller, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in that state, and to Horatio L. Wait of the Loyal Legion. In Wisconsin, to Gen. Michael Griffin of Eau Claire, an enthusiastic advocate of legislation for the defence of the Flag. In Missouri, to Gen. George H. Shields, of our Committee. In Colorado, to Compatriot Kelly, the Registrar of our Society in that state, and in California to Companion Smedberg, Recorder of the Loyal Legion in that state. The names mentioned do not by any means comprise all that have been interested in the work.

We have to report that up to the time of preparation of this report, there have been enacted laws for the preservation of the Flag from desecration in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona and California, and that measures to the same effect are pending before the Legislatures of the states of Missouri and Colorado. We regret to say that for two years in succession the Flag bill has passed the Lower House of the Legislature of New Jersey, but each year has been stifled and has died in the Committee of the Senate of that state, from which it could not be loosed even though several of the most honorable, learned and patriotic of the citizens of that state did their best to secure the passage of the act.

It will not do to leave unsaid the fact that the Flag bill in the New York Legislature, having passed both Houses on or before the 21st day of February, 1899, that patriotic Governor, Theodore H. Roosevelt, of that patriotic state, asked to have it laid before him on the 22d day of February, and that being done he celebrated that day, the birthday of the Father of our Country, by affixing his signature of approval to the bill, thereby writing that patriotic measure upon the Statutes of the Empire State, celebrating the day by the patriotic act, than which none could be more in harmony with the sentiment inspired by that anniversary.

Nor will it do to leave unsaid, the story of the Flag bill in the General Assembly of Connecticut and which ought to be made matter of general knowledge. The bill was introduced in the Lower House. An enthusiastic son of a veteran succeeded in fastening upon the bill an amendment allowing the Grand Army Posts to affix inscriptions on the Flag, and so it was adopted in the House. When it came up in the Senate the danger developed, and it was proposed further to amend the bill, to allow politi-

cal parties to affix inscriptions to the Flag and the amendment in the House was made the occasion for the new proposal. The Chairman of your Committee brought to the attention of Senator Hall, the patriotic sentence which General Grant uttered when a candidate for President of the United States: "Take that flag down or take my name from it. The man has not yet been born whose name is great enough to put upon the flag of my Country." The attention of several Connecticut Grand Army Posts was also called to the danger and they requested that the exception accorded by the House to the Grand Army Posts be withdrawn and no exception at all be made, and in the Senate the desirability of "a clean flag, a straight flag, just as our fathers gave it" was emphasized by Senator Lounsbury, himself a Grand Army man, and by Senator Hall and by other Senators, and the bill passed the Senate without leave to any, to put anything upon the flag. It again came before the Lower House, where veteran after veteran vied with each other in demands for the "pure flag," free from inscriptions of any kind or by anybody, and the Grand Army Posts of Connecticut were put gloriously in evidence in favor of the original bill, for a pure flag, free from any inscriptions, in which form it was again passed with but one dissenting vote. The example of the veterans and the Grand Army Posts in Connecticut, is a valuable one. We are gratified for the stand they took and we believe that the members of the Grand Army in all the states will do as their Comrades in Connecticut have done. Show them that a privilege to them endangers the cause and they will decline any leave to put any inscription upon the Flag of our Country.

The form of the bill adopted in New York has been the general form of the legislation obtained, but even the members of your Committee from New York are disposed to recommend the sharp, clear, terse language of the California act with a slight change, and with the addition of a section to define what the "Flag of the United States shall be deemed to include, for many are the devious ways in which offenders seek to escape the law. It is alleged that it is not the Flag of the United States, unless the flag is made of bunting, unless the Flag is of the exact prescribed size, and unless it contains every one of the authorized stars and no more.

We recommend the following form of a bill to be used in any state:

"An Act, To prohibit the desecration of the Flag of the United States, and to provide a punishment therefor.

The people of the state of ....., represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall desecrate the Flag of the United States by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement of any nature whatsoever, or shall publicly trample upon or publicly defy, or cast contempt upon the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. The words "Flag of the United States," as used in the foregoing section, shall include any flag, representation of a flag, or picture of a flag, made of any substance whatever, or represented upon any substance whatever or of any size whatever, upon which shall be shown, the colors, and the stars and the stripes in any number thereof, by which the

person seeing the same may believe the same, as to the number of stars or the number of stripes, to represent that flag.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

We are persuaded that obtaining the legislation desired in defence of the Flag in nine of the states of the Union, and they some of the most important of the states, we have done much in the discharge of the duty with which you charged the Committee. We hope the numbers may yet be increased this year. We believe it will be very much increased next year. The start was the hardest part of the work. Others will fall in in order to be in line.

The last, the Fifty-fifth Congress, died and passed into history without adopting Flag legislation. Perhaps the record of the recent Spanish-American war satisfied its patriotic ambition. The Fifty-sixth Congress will not be so occupied, let us hope, and may have time to listen to our demands, and perhaps when a score of the states shall have by the adoption of state legislation in defence of the Flag, shown to that coming Congress, that the people of this land love the flag which is the symbol of all our glory, it will be the Congress that shall honor itself in writing in the Nation's Statute Book a law which shall protect the flag from desecration.

It has been stated in this report that in the campaign for legislation to protect the flag from desecration there are no fees or dues for membership of the Flag Committees in the American Flag Association. There are expenses to be borne and each Society should bear its part and as all the moneys are voluntary contributions we recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution contribute the sum of twenty-five dollars to the expenses of the campaign to procure legislation to protect the American Flag from desecration, and that the Treasurer pay that sum to the Treasurer of the American Flag Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

RALPH E. PRIME,
Chairman Committee.

MR. HIGLEY. I move you that the reading of the historical part of the report be omitted, and that you come direct to the resolution.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is that the reading of this report in full be dispensed with, and that the secretary general read the recommendation. The report of course will be printed, as it is one of the most important matters we have. All in favor of the motion will say aye, contrary no. The ayes have it. The

secretary general will pass the main part of the report, and proceed to the recommendation.

MR. SIBLEY. I move that the same method be followed with regard to the addendum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion, as the chairman understands it, is that this take the same course as the main report, and that they both be printed in the minutes of the Congress, and that the resolution of the committee shall now come before the Congress for action.

MR. SIBLEY. It is for the purpose of facilitating the action of the Congress this morning.

The resolutions in connection with the report were then read by the secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the committee and the resolutions are before the Congress. What is your pleasure?

MR. BLACKWELDER. I move that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolutions adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Are there any remarks?

MR. BRISTER. That may be all right, but how far will the sum of $25 go in a campaign fund? I don't know how you propose to use this money, but if you propose to use it in the way it is used in politics, it won't amount to much. I think it will be used in a proper and legitimate way, I presume it will be, and it seems to me that $25 is totally inadequate. It seems to me our contributions ought to be larger, that is what I mean.

MR. BROWN. What has become of this committee after this report has been accepted by the society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for the Congress to decide.

MR. BROWN. I will amend the motion then, that this committee be continued for another year for this purpose.

MR. WHITEHEAD. This committee is a regular organization, entirely independent of the National Society, which has this matter in charge, of which I have the honor of being a member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we should understand clearly what this $25 is to do. It does not seem, as the gentleman has said, to be a sum that will amount to much, or do much of anything. I would like to understand why $25 was fixed as the amount in the resolution.

MR. HARPER. It is expected that the expense of the necessary

work will probably amount to that perhaps, if it is that is all right, but it is a reflection upon our society and upon everybody that there should be any money used for such a purpose as to pass a law to protect the American flag from being used for wrong purposes. It is a shame that we should have to talk about it. There ought to be patriotism enough to pass such a law at once.

SECRETARY GENERAL. I think this is for necessary expenses for the passage of such a law, and a very small amount is really required.

MR. HIGLEY. Mr. President, Gentlemen, Compatriots: This matter of the flag committee is from my standpoint a very difficult thing to understand. From the report of the committee as read, and from what has been said, it does not seem to be a committee of this organization, nor a committee of any other organization. It is a flag committee, an independent committee, as has been stated, and yet as such independent committee, it comes to this Congress and asks for $25.

Now, I know something about the origin of this committee. I commend its work in a general way most heartily, but I do think that that committee is not in a position to come here and ask for an appropriation on the ground that it shall do with that money what it may see fit. It is an outside organization. We have no control over it. It is not our committee. It is not called upon to report back to us as to what it has done, but they have an independent way. They say to us, we are the flag committee, we are independent, and we are doing this great work through the state legislatures and through the patriotic societies, and we have been endeavoring to put it through the Congress, and we want $25 to help us. The work is a commendable work, but I do not think this is the place for them to ask for a contribution.

MR. CHITTENDEN. I did not myself hear a second to the original motion. If it is before the Congress on a second, it seems to me it is somewhat unfortunate that this committee has made this report to this body asking for this small contribution. It seems to me that it rather hurts the cause, which we all sympathize with to a greater or less extent, but like the gentleman from New York, I think it is quite questionable whether we ought to use our funds for that purpose, and that we had better give them our sympathy and support rather than the contribution of $25.

With that in view, I move that the resolution be amended to express the sympathy of this Congress with the object, and that it shall be given its moral rather than its financial support.

MR. GILBERT. I can't see why this committee should report here at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the president to make a statement, which I think will clear the atmosphere a little? This is the report of a duly appointed committee of this organization, and it must not be confounded with the Flag Association of the United States. Mr. Whitehead, who has spoken here, is a member. I will read the resolution as passed at the Congress in Cleveland, appointing this committee.

"*Resolved,* That this Society appoint from its membership a committee of thirteen, who shall have charge of the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our Country; that such Committee shall join with and invite to join with them other patriotic Societies; that such Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies and that such Committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society."

That you perceive is the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Flag Committee. In accordance with such action a committee was appointed by President General Barrett, the names of which are given in the report of the Chairman. The Congress has, for the purpose of saving time, preferred not to have the language of the report of this Committee's work read this morning, and they are rather proceeding in the disposal of it without that fullness of information which I think they should have had if they are going against the report of the Committee. You thought to save time by not reading the report which shows the reasons leading up to their recommendations. (Applause.) As to the small sum which the Committee recommend, I am confident that is named with full knowledge of what is needed, because no one knows better than Colonel Prime how narrow our resources are and the necessity for husbanding every dollar of our funds. Colonel Harper very well says it is an outrage and some of the most distinguished members of our Congress in Washington have resolutely set their faces against any desecration of the American flag. So long as that condition remains and so long as these patriotic societies and other patriotic societies believe the flag should be held sacred, just so long, it seems to the Chairman, there is necessity for the work of this committee. We have gone a little way from our parliamentary foothold and must come back, in order that we may clearly understand the situation. The motion before the house was to adopt the report of the Committee. That motion was duly seconded. To that there was an amendment offered to continue the Committee. That amendment the chair did not hear seconded. Is it seconded? It is seconded.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Is it necessary there should be such a resolution passed, in view of the original resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the point of order is well taken. The motion is out of order. The committee is a permanent committee in accordance with the resolution forming it. The motion is upon the acceptance of the resolution of the committee.

MR. MINER. Does that carry the $25 appropriation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MR. MINER. We in Virginia received a communication from that committee, and we appointed a committee to co-operate with them, and we shall advise our Congressmen to stand by it. We cannot complain of much desecration of the flag, but we have accepted the flag and we intend to honor it, and I move that we cheerfully give the $25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your amendment?

MR. MINER. My amendment is to adopt the whole thing, especially the $25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I misunderstood you. I thought you intended to increase it. Are there any further remarks.

MR. H. B. PALMER. I desire to say in behalf of the society of Montana, that we are very much interested in this flag bill business. Our Congressman and senator elect will favor it. They will vote for that bill. Our people are in sympathy with this idea and they have taken down flags that bore advertisements, simply because of the pressure that has been brought to bear by the different societies. We accomplished something in one case of this kind by springing upon them a sort of a vague motion that the United States had declared that the flag should not be used for such purposes, and to-day you will not find in the city of Helena, a flag of the United States bearing upon it any inscription, printed matter, or anything of the kind. We are very much interested in this matter, and I am further authorized to say that the society of Montana will cheerfully contribute to the flag committee $25, or three times that amount.

MR. APPLETON. It is only during the last three or four weeks in Massachusetts that a bill to protect the flag has become a law. (Applause.)

MR. MILLER. In the report of the committee not read, I would like to state that there are expressions from such prominent men as Ex-President Harrison, Ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey and others, which heartily favor this idea.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is before you. All in favor of accepting the report of the committee will say aye, contrary no. The motion is unanimously adopted.

GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE. I would like very much, Mr. President, if it could be permitted at this stage of the proceedings, to submit a resolution in some measure, recognizing the peculiar

situation in which the country has been involved during the last year, and in which the sympathy of the American citizens has been very thoroughly aroused, and I submit the following preamble and resolution.

The resolutions were read by Gen. Breckenridge and received with applause. They were as follows:

WHEREAS, It is one of the formally declared purposes of this order, to encourage patriotism and aid in extending the blessings of liberty to all mankind, it would hardly appear seemly for this Congress to adjourn without some formal expression of its sentiments and sympathy for those who have fought or suffered or served in our Country's cause since our last annual meeting and whose services deserve recognition from all who love their country or their fellow men; therefore be it

"*Resolved* by the Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, That the heartiest admiration is felt by the members of this National Society for the patriotism of the men who have served their Country and the cause of humanity so well during the months still passing and marked with bloodshed; and we especially commend the courage and endurance of the soldiers and sailors, and the benignant care displayed by those who aided them while sick and encouraged them in their trying or fatal duties.

We congratulate the Country and all who love their fellowmen on the prompt and glorious conclusion of this war.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolutions offered by the Vice-President General.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I second the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the adoption of this resolution will say aye, contrary no.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that it be adopted by a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the resolution will rise. Everybody is up. The resolution is adopted.

There is a report from the committee on Old Ironsides. Has the secretary that report?

SECRETARY GENERAL. Yes, I have it. I will read it.

The report was then read which follows:

TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

The undersigned, on behalf of your Committee appointed at the Cincinnati Congress of your Society, held in the month of October, 1897, to take certain measures with reference to the frigate Constitution known as "Old Ironsides," respectfully reports:

The action of the Cincinnati Congress was such that the President General was directed to appoint a Committee of nine, who were instructed to exercise such influence as might be necessary to retain the historic old ship in Boston harbor and to obtain the necessary funds from the Government for her preservation. Later the President General appointed as such Committee, United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, William Lindsay of Kentucky, and Mark Hanna of Ohio, and Representatives Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, James J. Belden of New York, with Charles U. Williams of Virginia, Edward M. Gallaudet of the District of Columbia, with the undersigned Ralph E. Prime of New York as Chairman of the Committee.

It was an undertaking of great magnitude to obtain, for a patriotic purpose, money from the Government of the United States. Had it been for the improvement of some insignificant river or harbor, or for some locality being the constituency of some honorable member of Congress, we are of opinion that the job would have been of less magnitude, but that which belongs to the whole people very often loses influence because its appeal is to every one. On one of the visits of the writer to the other side of the water, entering the English Channel, he passed the warship Victory, which had been condemned by the British Government and sold to be broken up, but at the demand of the great British people, the Government were constrained to buy her back and fit her up as a show vessel. She was Nelson's great ship; she had fought at Trafalgar; and it was upon her deck that the great Admiral fell. That ship was a chapter in British history. Who shall say that our "Old Ironsides," the frigate "Constitution," occupies any less place in the history of our Country. We have never made the mistake of selling her or proposing to break her up. Let us hope that no such act will be necessary in order to induce the Government of this Country to put her in the situation where she shall be preserved to future generations to tell the story of the triumphs won upon the water by the ever glorious navy of the United States. Just before the appointment of your Committee the old ship had been again returned to Boston Harbor, where she first touched the water, and it seemed to be the sentiment of the Cincinnati Congress that it was in that harbor she most naturally belonged, and that your Committee might well undertake as a part of its work the securing of her retention there.

A few months after the appointment of the Committee and after Congress had assembled your Committee held a meeting at the Capitol in Washington in one of the committee rooms of the Senate, placed at our disposal by Senator Lodge, and after consultation it was determined, not only to apply to Congress, but also to interest the Secretary of the Navy, a Massachusetts man, in the project committed to our care. Mr. Barrett, a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives really asking for no expenditure of money, but only for authority to expend upon the old ship such monies as might be raised by contributions among the school children of the country. With him, members of your Committee waited upon

the Speaker of the House to enlist him and to stir up his sympathy. But there was no politics in our matter, and to spend ten thousand dollars on the old historic ship, at Boston harbor, was a very different thing from spending ten thousand dollars on the old ship at Kittery, Maine. Senator Lodge, a Massachusetts man, of course took great interest in our mission and did us fully such service as was in his power. The Secretary of the Navy recommended that the Government should spend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in repairing and preserving the "Constitution;" and this was not a spasmodic recommendation, but one that had the underlying recommendation of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department; but the Fifty-fifth Congress, which had succeeded in spending more money than any Congress that had ever preceded it, died and passed into history without any action whatever upon this subject of the old "Constitution."

Your Committee have little hope of accomplishing much by congressional action. It may be, that when the echoes of the recent war shall have died away, that the echoes of our nation's earlier history may be awakened, and some chord may be touched that will ring in the halls of Congress, until this little pittance will be given which is required to preserve to generations yet to come, the great lesson of the naval glories of the earlier years of our nation's life, as taught by that object lesson of the frigate "Constitution."

Should this to-be-hoped for, yet not assured, day come, when the National Government shall preserve that chapter of history written in knees and planks, and spars and guns, which silently speak for so much, that will be a happy day, but it is the belief of the Committee that there is no certain accomplishment of the end, except in the American people contributing out of their own purses the money necessary to this end. It has been proposed that an appeal be made to the school children of the United States to contribute their dimes to a fund for this purpose, and it is not difficult to believe that such a movement could be inaugurated and made a great success. It or some other plan should be adopted, and systematized, and worked out, by which the money necessary could be provided, for as noble a monument as the people could be asked to preserve.

Your Committee, however, have certainly done all that lies in their power to carry out the project committed to them. That they have to write failure, and so say to you, ought not to prevent a continuance of the effort to preserve the "Constitution." And yet your committee does not feel authorized, in view of their instructions, to suggest what the next step shall be.

In behalf of the Committee it is respectfully suggested that the report be received and the Committee discharged, and such other action taken as shall be deemed best by the Congress of 1899, either to continue the knocking at the doors of Congress, or to institute other ways and means, to the repair and the preservation of the "Constitution," or both, as in the future may be deemed wisest.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee.

RALPH E. PRIME,
Chairman.

General Breckenridge. I move that the report be accepted, and the committee continued. All of those things we cannot expect to get immediate success upon. That is not particularly revolutionary, but still it is patriotic, and I trust the committee will be continued.

President General. It is moved that the report be received, and the committee continued. Are there any remarks? If not, all those who are in favor will say aye, contrary no. It is adopted.

Chaplain General Clark; Mr. President General. It is a very remarkable fact that the spirit of patriotism traveled two thousand miles eastward before it found expression in the organization of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. A communication has just been received from a society in California, addressed to this Congress, which the delegate from California, Mr. Robinson, has requested me to read in his behalf. It is a remarkable fact that the first son of the revolution arriving on this soil should come from the parent society of California. (Applause.) Our compatriots crossed the prairies, as their fathers crossed the sea. The communication is as follows:

To the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution:

Gentlemen: The California Society, the parent Chapter, sends fraternal greetings to the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution. May the spirit of our heroic fathers guide your deliberations, and may the patriotism of Washington and the wisdom of Franklin wait upon you.

Our Society is prosperous. It has increased greatly in numbers and influence during the past year. We have commemorated the surrender of Yorktown, and the birthday of Washington by banquets, and Lexington Day by a reception given to the four Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this neighborhood. Each of these occasions was an eminent success and we feel that they contributed greatly to the social interest and the patriotic feeling of our members, as well as to the public standing of the Society.

It may interest you to recall that our Society first assumed a substantial form on the Fourth of July, 1876, on the Centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence. One year before that date the appearance of a platoon of Continental soldiers in the parade of 1875, at San Francisco, attracted much attention and raised the suggestion that the descendants of Revolutionary sires ought to be proud of their ancestry and should unite to preserve the memory of their brave deeds. Acting upon this thought a meeting was called in October, 1875, and a preliminary organization was effected of a Society to be called the Sons of Revolutionary Sires.

As the next Fourth of July approached—the Hundredth Anniversary of 1776,—and the hearts of our people were stirred to fever heat by the memories of Revolutionary days, the incipient organization was called to-

gether, its numbers recruited and it was resolved to turn out on Independence Day in Continental uniform. The roll of members increased, under the popular enthusiasm, to nearly a hundred, and well on towards that number turned out and marched in the parade of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence, creating great enthusiasm on the line of their march. Returning from the parade they resolved to perfect the organization of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and to make it a permanent Society, which was done; and from that time until now their existence has been continuous. The details of this story were published in our Year Book of 1898.

We are hoping that some day the National Congress of the Sons may meet in San Francisco. You know our people would welcome you with open arms. No part of the United States has been more earnest in its patriotic efforts during the past year than California, and our National organization would be received here with lavish hospitality. Your coming would do our Chapter much good. We believe we have done faithful service in stimulating the love of country on this coast, awakening the memory of Revolutionary struggles and heroic men, but your visit would give us stronger backing and greatly increase our efficiency.

Wherever you go and whatever you do, our hearts are with you and with the Society. May it increase in numbers and strength till its power for good shall be felt in every public school and every private home in our beloved land.

With earnest wishes for the success of the Congress, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HORACE DAVIS,
President of California Society.

Chaplain General Clark. I offer the following resolution:

The National Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution assembled in Detroit May 2, 1899, have received with pleasure the message of fraternal greetings from the State Society of California. By this message we are reminded of the beginnings of our own history in the Centennial Year of the Declaration of the National Independence of the United States. We rejoice that we look to California as the originator of the organization of Revolutionary Sons and that the bond uniting our State Societies of the East and West may be as indissoluble as the bond uniting the Federal Union.

President General. You have heard the motion of the Chaplain General. Is that motion seconded?

Mr. Whitehead. I second it.

President General. Are there any remarks? All in favor of the adoption of this resolution will signify by saying aye, those opposed, no; it is unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sibley. I have had in mind the idea of offering a resolution to this National Society with reference to the services of

those who are members of this society, who went from the various states to fight in the war with Spain. We were requested some time ago by the secretary general, after the war broke out, to send in the names of the men from the different societies who went to the front. I have done it, and I presume all the state secretaries have done the same thing. It has occurred to me that some action be taken by this society to recognize those services. I have not had time to prepare a resolution on the subject, but I would suggest that a committee of two or three be appointed by the chair, to formulate and offer a resolution that we apply to the government for one of the captured canons, or for a sheet of steel from one of the vessels lying on the coast of Cuba, from which medals may be struck, to be presented to these gentlemen by each state society at a certain time, as a proper recognition of their services, and I move you, sir, that such a committee be appointed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chair understands the member from Michigan, he desires a resolution passed that a committee of three be appointed, with power, to undertake to procure from the government either an old Spanish gun, or a plate from one of the Spanish ships, from which medals may be struck, to be distributed to those members of the order who served in the recent war.

MR. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion, and at the same time suggest that these records of service of our compatriots in the late war, which have been sent in accordance with the request of the President General, be published. The society of the Colonial wars, following the example which was set by our society, I am very happy to say it was upon my suggestion, have prepared such a publication, and are now prepared to distribute the bound volumes to the soldiers and unbound volumes to the members of the society of the Colonial wars throughout the country, and I think we should do no less with reference to our own compatriots; and in seconding this motion, I would suggest as an amendment that this committee consider the matter of publication and distribution of such a record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the mover of the motion accept the amendment?

MR. SIBLEY. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment will then become a part of the original motion, that they also consider the feasibility of publishing a list of all the members of the order who served the country in the recent war with Spain. Are there any remarks?

All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, contrary no. It is carried.

Mr. Higley. Am I in order to move a committee on resolutions?

President General. What is the substance of your motion?

Mr. Higley. Among those ladies who gave their lives in the merciful care of our soldiers, one from New York to whom the daughters propose to raise a monument, Miss Rubena Hyde Walworth, the daughter of one of the founders, and one of the most zealous workers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, passed away. She was in the hospitals and she was in the detention camp at Montauk, ministering to those afflicted with contagious diseases, she contracted the fever and died, and I move you, sir, that a committee be appointed to present resolutions in that connection to be adopted by this society.

President General. You have heard the motion, is it seconded?

The motion was seconded.

President General. It is duly seconded. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, contrary no. It is carried. I will appoint Mr. Higley, Mr. Cornish and Mr. Chittenden.

We have a report from the committee appointed to consider a design for a society flag. We will hear that report. The secretary will read it. This resolution to appoint a committee was carried by a very narrow vote. There was very serious doubt in the minds of a great many of our brothers, whether this society ought to have a particular flag; as to whether for a patriotic society, the flag of our country was not sufficient. The motion was carried, the committee was appointed, but surely no flag can be adopted unless you so direct. Will you take up the report?

Mr. Brister. I move that the report be laid on the table.

President General. All in favor of laying the report on the table will say aye, contrary no. The nays appear to have it, the nays have it.

A division was called for.

President General. All in favor of laying it on the table will signify it by rising. The motion is lost. The secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the following report:

Your Committee created by the last Annual Congress, "Charged with the duty of considering the advisability of the National Society adopting

a flag or banner, of such distinctive character as to designate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution whenever such distinction seems necessary, and at the same time appropriate to any State Society that may wish to use it as supplementary to the National flag, etc.," beg leave respectfully to report that it is deemed advisable that the National Society, adopt a distinctive flag of the National Society, which shall be known as the Flag of the National Society, and shall be used in connection and association with the flag of the United States of America; and that it is advisable to recommend to the State Societies the adoption of a uniform flag, to be known as the flag of the State Societies, to be used as may be desirable or necessary; and at all times in connection and in association with the standard flag of the United States of America.

The Committee therefore, in furtherance of its recommendation, embody in this report and advise the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution adopt, as its standards, two flags, the size of which shall be four feet four inches by five feet six inches, as required by the regulation adopted by the United States War Department for 1896. That the first flag shall be a silk flag of the United States colors, bearing no inscription or device whatever, borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by a brass eagle, with cords and tassels of gold bullion. And the second flag shall be of silk material, having thirteen stripes of alternate buff and blue, with a white field, upon which shall be embroidered in gold the cross of the insignia of the Society. Same shall be borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by a brass eagle; that the cords and tassels shall be of silk material, and in color buff, blue and white intertwined.

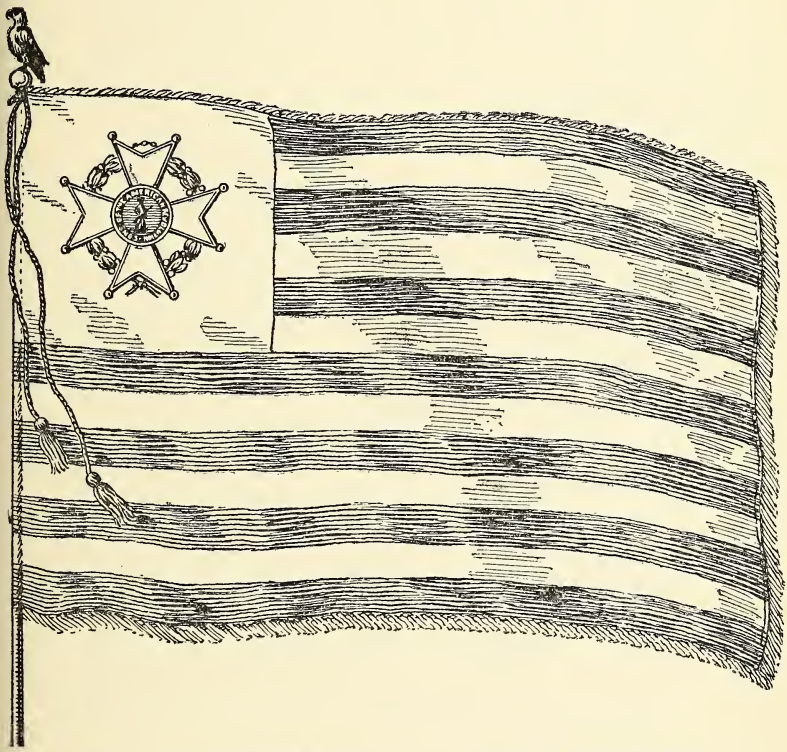
*Resolved*, That the standard flags, the adoption of which the National Society hereby recommend to all State Societies shall be: First, the United States standard flag, of silk material, four feet four inches by five feet six inches, as adopted by the United States War Department of 1896, bearing no inscription or device whatever.

Second, a flag of silk material, of the same regulation size, having three broad perpendicular bars of equal breadth, and in color blue, white and buff, with the blue next the staff. Upon the center of the white bar shall be embroidered in gold the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution (including eagle.) And in gold letters, either painted or embroidered, the inscription "..... Society S. A. R.," which shall be borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by an American eagle of brass; with three cords and tassels of silk material, in blue, white and buff intertwined.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the President General to secure for the National Society the standards hereby adopted, and furnish for the use of all State Societies a pictorial sketch of their flags for their guidance, and otherwise to carry into effect the purposes of the Society with reference thereto.

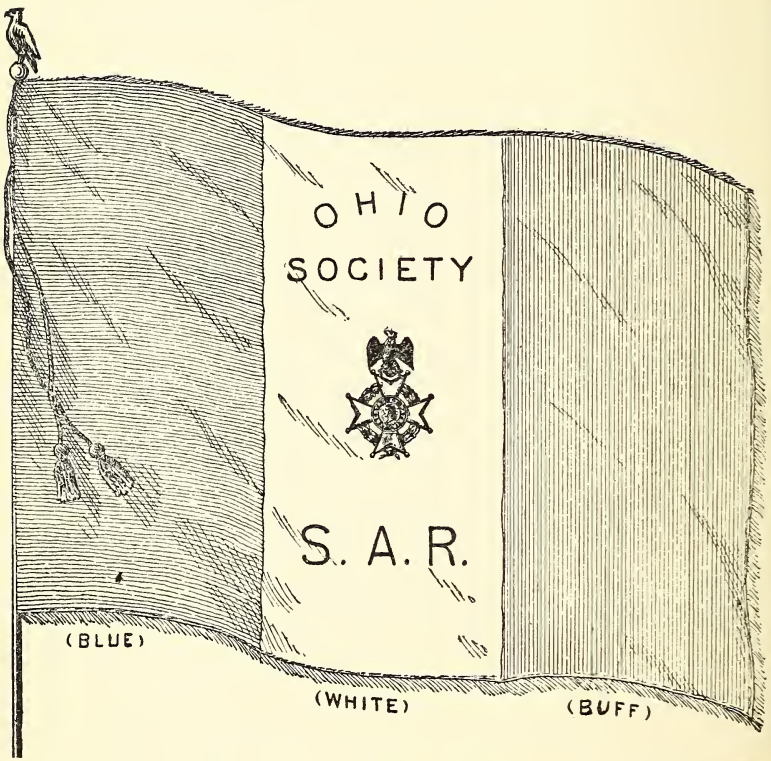
JAMES M. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

## FLAG OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.



Proposed Standard Flag for S. A. R. Stripes Buff and Blue.

## FLAG OF THE STATE SOCIETIES.




**Proposed Flag of the State Societies.**

GEN. GREELEY. I move you that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolution adopted.

MR. HARPER. I second the motion. I had an opportunity to express my indignation when I saw flags carried along the streets of Atlanta having gold stars on them. I want no gold stars on the American flag, I want no other flag than the old flag. We want the red, white and blue, the flag designed by Washington at Philadelphia (Applause) gold stars! Why, you won't know what the American flag is after a while—I could not tell what it was when it was carried along the street, and I said I hoped I would never live to see it again. I am opposed to decorations at all. The simpler the flag the better. We are losing our distinctive claim as Sons of the American Revolution when we encourage such things. Gold stars! O, I despise the idea of gold stars on the flag. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. BRISTER. I suppose after all Mr. President, it was courtesy to hear their report, but as this organization seems to be willing to consume some time on it, I would like to have some of it.

I want to say I am opposed to such a motion as this, and I am surprised that any such proposition should be advanced in a body, composed of the average intelligence of this Congress. What right have we in the first place to adopt a flag? Do you know of any legal constitutional right that any organization in this country has to set itself up to make a flag? Thank God there is one flag that floats over this country (Applause), and there is only one flag that belongs to every organization in this country that is at all patriotic, or rather to which every organization belongs, and that is the American flag, the old star spangled banner. (Applause.) The American flag belongs to us all right. It is ours by birth right and by our patriotic principles. Is it necessary for us now to assemble in convention and adopt that flag as our flag? Must we put ourselves on record saying we are so patriotic that we are willing to march under the stars and stripes? We have our badge. That is enough. I have heard a great deal of criticism already upon our organization. A great many people outside think we are trying to set up an aristocratic club, depending upon our ancestors for our glory. I was talking with a man the other day, and he said that his general observation led him to the conclusion that a man who was eternally boasting about his ancestory was a good deal like potatoes, the best part of him was in the ground. (Laughter and applause.) I say this Congress don't want to adopt any flag. We have a flag, and why should we not be willing to march under the old flag? I am opposed to it. (Applause.)

Gen. George H. Ford. I am not disposed to consume time in discussing this question or delay the business that it is proper to be transacted by this convention, but the resolution of this committee does not call this a flag, but a banner of this society. There is not in my opinion a patriotic society of its importance in this country but has its distinctive banner, which is used in connection with the stars and stripes, which no one honors or loves more than I.

I move as an amendment that the report be received and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

A Representative. There is a motion before the house.

President General. The chair considers the amendment in order. The question is on the amendment.

A Member. What is the amendment?

President General. That the report be received and the committee discharged. We have a motion before us, that the report be received and the recommendations be adopted.

Mr. Whitehead. As I understand the matter, this is the situation. The report of the committee has been received and read before this convention, and it is moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations concurred in. When an amendment is moved, it strikes out the whole of that resolution after the word resolved, and that the report be received and the committee discharged. That does away with the original resolution, and the amendment will stand in its place, as I understand the rules of order.

Mr. Hancock. That is not in order—is it in order?

President General. It is in order. The amendment is before the house for discussion.

Mr. Hancock. Since hearing what has been said, I have been compelled to change my mind. We propose simply to have a special ensign for this society. We do not propose in any way to interfere with the functions of the United States flag, and we make that flag our special flag of the society. But behind that we have also other specific purposes. Those specific purposes are to be reflected in the ensign which you propose to pass this day. How can we reflect upon the flag of our country? We have certain specific objects set forth in our constitution which that ensign is intended to represent, and I do not see any reflection upon the flag of the United States, and I hope that the Congress will pass this resolution practically unanimously.

MR. ROBINSON. I would suggest that the word "flag" be eliminated, and that we substitute the word "Banner." It is customary for all associations to have a banner which represents them in contradistinction to others. So far as the flag is concerned, we have but one flag, and we will never walk under any other flag but the stars and stripes. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is offered, as the chair presumes, as an amendment to the amendment. It is seconded. The question is now on the amendment to the amendment.

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE. I have only caught one amendment myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to receive the report of the committee and adopt its recommendations. The amendment is to receive the report and discharge the committee. The amendment to the amendment is to change the wording from "flag" to "banner."

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE. Would it not be in order to pass upon that at our next convention? I hardly think we are ripe for it yet.

SENATOR PALMER. It seems to me we have a very easy way out of this imbroglio, and that is to let the motion to lay the report on the table be adopted. It can be taken up at any time hereafter—probably not at this conference. I will say, although I am not *au fait* on parliamentary matters that the report was accepted by implication when we commenced to discuss it. Now it remains for us to lay it on the table, to amend it, to pass it, or to keep it, but I think the proper way would be to lay it on the table, and I make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair is under the impression that no vote has been taken upon a motion since the amendment to lay on the table was made.

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE. If it is in order for me to say a word—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless you talk to the amendment to the amendment, and that is now the question before the house, and the chair must request delegates to confine themselves to the question before the house.

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE. I think the house understood that there was considerable difference as to this matter. I was not here when this matter was up before, but I think if we adopt this flag, we ought to stand by it for the rest of our existence. There is no occasion to do this thing in a hurry, and we wish to do it rightly when it is done. If there is any way to get a further consideration of it, I would like to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may move if you like that the further consideration of this matter be postponed, and the chair will enter it in the motion.

GEN. BRECKENRIDGE. I make that motion. Does that discharge the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee is continued unless discharged. All in favor of the motion will say aye, contrary no. The motion is adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, the Congress will now proceed to take up the proposed amendments to the constitution. If the chair may be permitted a word before we discuss those amendments, he would say that in view of the fact that it makes a radical change in our procedure, it might be well if a motion was made that these amendments should take effect after the meeting of this Congress. The reason for that is that these amendments involve the election of the President General and Vice-President General, and while the chair is heartily in favor of the amendments himself, he thinks that so far as their general discussion is concerned, it has not been recognized that they include the vice-president general, as well as the president general, as to the term of office. To pass those at this session and elect officers, would in his judgment prevent the election of two or three of the vice-presidents general, who have served you faithfully and well, and who so far as he knows, you desire to retain for the next year. I only say this in order that you may know what the effect of these amendments would be as they are, without your providing that they shall take effect after this Congress. If, upon the other hand, you desire to pass them, it would be desirable to elect your officers before you take action upon the amendment. The whole matter will be apparent to you if the secretary will read the amendment as to the term of office of the president general and vice-presidents general.

The secretary then read the proposed amendment.

That section I. of article V. be amended by adding thereto the following: "*Provided*, That the President General and five Vice-Presidents shall not be elected for the third consecutive term."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the Congress understands the matter. If there is any motion, the chair will entertain it.

MR. LARNER. As the mover of that amendment from the district of Columbia, I will say we had no such intention as that, and the insertion of one word will cover it all, "hereafter."

MR. BRISTER. Why not elect our officers first, and then there will be no trouble.

Mr. Larner. I move that the consideration of the two amendments be postponed, and that we now proceed to the election of officers.

President General. The motion is that the amendments be postponed, and that the Congress proceed to the election of officers.

All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, those opposed no. The motion is unanimously adopted, and the Congress will now proceed to the election of its officers for the following year. I will call upon Senator Palmer, the president of the Michigan Society, to take the chair.

Senator Palmer then took the chair and said:

Compatriots. We now come to the cream of the matter. Ambitions are to be gratified and desires are to be realized (Laughter), but I will say to those unsuccessful ones who go down in the melee, that they will live I hope to fight another day (Laughter), and that another year they will come up fresh and smiling for any catastrophe that may happen to them. (Laughter.)

Gen. Breckenridge. I wish I could say all that is in my heart about the chairman, because he not only makes us all delightfully happy, but he is so delightful that we are all charmed with him. But as we have reached the "cream" of the occasion, I rise if it is in order to call the attention of the society to the fact that we have got along in years a little and we have known each other now for some time, and we do not have to go hunting for officers of this society, but we know those who are fitted for its duties and those who have borne the brunt of the battle and have proved by experience their worth. Therefore, if it so pleases you, I rise to make the motion that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this society for the election to the office of president general for the ensuing year, for Mr. Murphy of New Jersey. (Prolonged applause.)

Chairman. Are there any seconds to this motion? I know how anxious the members are to talk, and here is your opportunity.

Mr. Whitehead. I rise, not so much to second this nomination, sir, as to thank the distinguished gentleman who has made this motion, on behalf of the society of New Jersey, for the gracious manner in which he has nominated our candidate for President General of the National Society. (Applause.) I do this, sir, with a full heart, and I voice the sentiment of every member of the delegation from New Jersey here, and we thank him heartily, and we thank the Congress for the manner in which this

nomination has been received. I can say no more, sir, upon this occasion than that.

Mr. Murphy's nomination was also seconded in complimentary speeches by Mr. Minor of Virginia, Mr. Robinson of California, Gen. E. S. Greeley of Connecticut, Mr. Higley of New York, Mr. Blackwelder of Illinois, Mr. Chittenden of Minnesota, Mr. Appleton of Massachusetts, Mr. Palmer of Montana and Mr. Brister of Ohio, after which the question was demanded.

CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, let us not hurry this thing up so fast. I very much like Mr. Murphy, and I like to hear these things. Are there any further nominations? All this contributes to the harmony of the occasion, but it detracts from the interest of a good, sharp contest. But I suppose we will have to submit, and the chair now puts the question. All in favor of having the secretary cast the unanimous vote of the Congress for Franklin Murphy as president general of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will please stand. The ayes seem to have it. (Laughter and applause.) The ayes have it, and as soon as the secretary deposits the vote, the chair will have the pleasure of announcing that Franklin Murphy is president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the next year. The secretary informs me he has cast the ballot for Franklin Murphy for president general for the ensuing year. I don't know how he cast it, but we cannot go back of the returns.

If Mr. Murphy will step to the stage, the chairman will have great pleasure introducing him to the members of the association. (Mr. Murphy was escorted to the stage.)

Gentlemen, we have before us the portly form, the colossal presence of our new president. He is not as colossal in form as he might be, but in doing his duty he is Murphy, the magnificent. (Laughter and applause.) And I think that the vote has given undivided pleasure to all of us—if that is not tautological. And now he has got his canned speech ready, and I ask you to listen to it with a cheer at the end of every sentence. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. MURPHY. To address a body of men who perhaps, as much as any other in this nation, are accustomed to public meetings, is no easy thing for one who is not a professional speechmaker. You are, some of you, senators, some are Congressmen, some have been governors, mayors, aldermen, public spirited citizens, accustomed to meet in convention, familiar perhaps for many years with the methods by which presiding officers are chosen. I leave it to you, if in all your wide range experience you have ever seen a presiding officer of any assembly held up as I have been this morn-

ing. (Laughter and applause.) It would seem as though your distinguished presiding officer had tried to embarrass me as much as he could, and when he found he could not get any more seconds he tried to see if he could not secure a competitor, so that my whole course towards the office has been made as difficult as it could possibly be made for any one. (Laughter.) If it had not been that you and I know him pretty well, I might have felt a good deal worse than I do. But after all the obstacles that have been put in my way by the president of the Michigan Society, I say to you very frankly, gentlemen, I am glad to occupy this position. (Applause.)

I feel honored for a great many reasons. First, because it comes to me by a unanimous vote and is a tribute of your confidence in me, and that I appreciate more than I can tell you. Secondly, I appreciate it because I have been named for this place by my distinguished friend, Gen. Breckenridge of Washington, the idol of his own Society, which would have been pleased to see him chosen instead of myself. (Applause.) I am glad, also, to have had my nomination seconded by the chairman of the delegation from my own State, who has been my personal friend for many years and the friend of my father for a lifetime.

I have been very much interested in the work of the Society. You know that. It is the only Society in the country that I know of that is free from politics, free from business and free from the gratification of any personal interests. We come together to try to do something in our own way to intensify the American spirit and to make the American patriot something more of a factor in the American government. (Applause.) That brings my friend Robinson from California, three thousand miles away; it brings my friend Palmer two thousand miles straight from Montana, and it brings my old friend Minor from Richmond, Virginia, alone and eighty years old. There is a sacrifice in efforts like these that means a great deal to the country. There is no doubt about that, and so we may feel proud of a society having members in every state devoted to the patriotic spirit. I who have served you so long will continue to serve you to the best of my ability, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

Senator Palmer. It is now the pleasant duty of the chair to install brother Murphy, and in doing so compatriots, I merely state the fact that it will be your duty to keep the oriflamme of the society—if we had an oriflamme, displayed for another year—and I believe we have one with the gold left out. It is not popular—we don't like the other man to have it. You will now take the chair and give the society a chance to offer their congratulations. The society is now in the hands of brother Murphy. (Laughter and applause.)

President General Murphy. The Congress will continue the election of officers. Nominations for vice-presidents are in order. I recognize Mr. Whitehead.

Mr. Whitehead. I arise to perform a very pleasant duty, a duty which I owe, on the part of the State of New Jersey, to the distinguished gentleman who has nominated the president general of the National Society, our fellow citizen, whom we all love and admire, and I take the greatest pleasure in making the nomination I am about to make (applause); a citizen of the United States of America, known not only through his connection with this society, but as occupying a high position in the United States of America; a gentleman who stands near the head of the United States army, who has borne the flag of his country and who has shown himself through his loyalty as a patriotic citizen, to be worthy of any honor that may be conferred on him. I nominate for vice-president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Gen. Jos. C. Breckenridge (applause), and move that the secretary general cast the vote of the Congress for him.

The nomination of Gen. Breckenridge was seconded by General Greeley of Connecticut, Mr. Chittenden of Minnesota, Mr. Higley of New York, Mr. Brister of Ohio, Mr. Holman of Massachusetts, Mr. Minor of Virginia, Mr. Robinson of California and Senator Palmer of Michigan.

General Breckenridge was unanimously elected, and the secretary announced that he had cast the ballot.

The President General. Compatriots, I have the honor of presenting to you General Breckenridge.

Gen. Breckenridge. Delegates, and most gladly, Mr. President General: We have wandered many a weary mile together, and we know each other well enough for me to say to you that there is no suffrage in America that I would consider so highly as the suffrage of this association. There has been some reference to the kindly spirit in which my local society has looked upon me for many years. There has been through my life a stream of good fortune, and I have been honored with the confidence of my good friends, but in all the good fortune which has followed me, there is nothing I have counted so highly as that friendship, except the love of the woman who bears my name. I have tried with such poor ability as has been given me to serve this society and to serve still better the deep principles upon which it is founded, as you know. If I have failed in any way, it is not because I have not tried. I believe I have seen how high the aim of your purpose has been, and I know you have stood resolutely shoulder to shoulder in the performance of that purpose. There is nothing I could adequately say to you that would show to you

how much I have enjoyed my connection with this association. There is nothing that I could say to you to encourage you in the high purposes for which you stand, but I can say, and that with a full heart, that whatever you do towards carrying out those purposes so clearly set forth, whatever you shall do in that great undertaking, I hope you will count upon me to assist you in every way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Motions for the nominations of vice-president are still in order.

MR. HIGLEY. I rise to nominate a gentleman for vice-president general of this organization, whom we have all known for many years, and known only to honor. A gentleman whose name alone is sufficient to recommend him to the kindest consideration of us all. I take great pleasure in nominating for vice-president general of this association the Hon. John Whitehead, of Morristown, New Jersey, and I wish to add to that the motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for his election.

The nomination of Mr. Whitehead was seconded by Mr. Wm. H. Murphy of New Jersey, Mr. Marston of Massachusetts, Gen. Greeley of Connecticut, Judge Anderson of Ohio, Mr. Robinson of California, Gen. Breckenridge of Washington, Mr. Bates of Michigan and Mr. Blackwelder of Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The secretary will cast the ballot of the society. He has done so, and I declare Mr. Whitehead elected. I have the honor to present to you vice-president general Mr. John Whitehead.

MR. WHITEHEAD—MR. PRESIDENT AND COMPATRIOTS. I am overwhelmed with the many encomiums put upon me. How could I be anything but a patriotic American? I live in historic Morristown. I married a granddaughter of a soldier of the revolution in a house built before the war ceased. I married her in a house that was built upon a camp ground of Washington. How could I be otherwise than what your kindness has attributed to me? I thank you heartily for the renewed confidence you have shown me, and I can only say that in the years of my life that are left, I shall always be devoted to the service of this society, of which I am proud to be a member, and which we all love so well.

MR. HASKINS. I desire to make a nomination for Vice-President General. At the suggestion of Mr. James M. Richardson, one of our vice-presidents general, I desire to nominate a gentleman whom we have all learned to appreciate since we have been here, one whom there is no necessity for me to say anything in

favor of, and I nominate the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, and I add the usual motion that the ballot of the society be cast for him.

The nomination of Senator Palmer was enthusiastically seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. All in favor will say aye, contrary no. The motion prevails. The secretary will cast the ballot of the convention. I have the honor of presenting to you Senator Palmer.

SENATOR PALMER. I have another duty to perform before making my acknowledgments. I have now to introduce to you a son of a man who fought in the revolution. He is not a grandson, but he is a son. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Alexander Monroe, of Webberville, in this state. Mr. Monroe does not want to speak, and as Mr. Murphy is very clever, he can say all that is necessary to be said for him.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am sure we are all very glad to see Mr. Monroe here, and also Mr. Robinson, who is a son. We have two sons, I believe, in New Jersey. Some societies have five or six, and I suppose there are still among us twenty-five or thirty of the children of those who founded the republic. They are very precious to us, and we are glad to see them with us as long as they are able to come. Senator Palmer, I know, will say a few words to us for the honor you have done him. I only wish, by some exceptional skill, I could keep him broiling on the grid-iron as long as he kept me (Laughter and Applause).

SENATOR PALMER. Gentlemen, this is an embarrassment of riches! I have lived quite a number of years in public life, I have held some offices—not by merit, mostly by good fortune, but this selection to this place I know comes to me upon my merit (Laughter), and therefore I regard it highly. I never want to be more than a vice-president. You know what a vice-president is. The first vice-president never has a chance to do anything, the second is a shadow, and the third is but an echo—I don't know what the fourth is, unless he is a dissolving view (Laughter). I leave it to Mr. Murphy to characterize the fifth, I am exhausted. (Laughter and Applause.)

MR. WHITEHEAD. I take the greatest pleasure in nominating for Vice President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.

The nomination of Mr. Trumbull was seconded by Mr. Noyes, of Minnesota; Mr. Higley, of New York, and General Greeley of Connecticut.

Mr. Trumbull was unanimously chosen, and the Secretary cast the vote of the Society for him.

Mr. Harper. I beg pardon, my compatriots, for occupying so much time, for I am not a spell-binder or an orator. Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, while still other men are born in Ohio; and I am glad that Judge Whitehead acknowledges that it is a great thing to be born there; but I want to say one thing further, and that is that I want to have the "dissolving view" from Ohio, and I nominate Judge James H. Anderson, and direct that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for him.

The nomination of Mr. Anderson was seconded by Mr. Chittenden, of Minnesota, and Mr. Blackwelder, of Illinois.

President General. It is moved and seconded that Mr. James H. Anderson be chosen a Vice President General of the Society. Those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it, and Mr. Anderson is elected.

The Secretary. The ballot is cast.

Mr. Harper. I move that the Secretary General cast the ballot of the Congress for Samuel Eberly Gross for Secretary General; for Charles W. Haskins, of New York, for Treasurer General; for A. Howard Clark, of Washington, as Registrar General; for E. M. Gallaudet as Historian General, and for Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Detroit, as Chaplain General.

The motion was duly seconded.

President General. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; it is unanimously adopted.

The Secretary. The ballot is cast.

President General. The question now before the Congress is on the amendment to the constitution offered by the District of Columbia Society.

The Secretary General then read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment to Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, to be added to the end of the section:

"Provided, that the President General and five Vice-Presidents General shall not be elected for the third consecutive term."

Mr. Palmer (of Montana). I move the adoption of the resolution.

President General. It is regularly moved and seconded that

the same be adopted. Is there anything to be said upon the question?

MR. BRISTER. I move to strike out the word "third" and insert "second." One term of office is enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the proposed amendment. Is that amendment seconded?

JUDGE ANDERSON. I second the amendment.

MR. MINOR. I hope the present amendment will be adhered to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

MR. MINOR. I am opposed to it with all my heart. I think when we get a qualified man we ought to give him more than one or two years in which to render his best service, and I have been in favor of more than three years. By this amendment he can serve but one. Whilst I am in favor of rotation in office, that, I think, is too radical; it does not give us the benefit of the experience of a man in the chair. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will vote down this amendment.

MR. BRISTER. I desire to say that I offered this amendment in good faith, and I hope the members of this Congress will not vote it down simply because I made it. Now, why in the nature of things should we give our President and the one who follows him any more than one year? When it comes to the places of the registrar and the treasurer and the other officers, an entirely different rule ought to prevail. We have 10,000 Sons of the American Revolution to-day, collectively speaking, and they are competent, and they ought to be eligible to that office, but if you are going to give all the vice presidents two years, when will you ever get around? I say, when you give that distinguished honor to a man for one year, it is enough.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Congress will pardon me for not calling some one else to the chair, I desire to say a few words. I have given this matter a great deal of thought, and I am inclined to feel that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio is a wise amendment for this reason: Those you are likely to select for president general will usually come up through the office of vice president general, and they will be sufficiently familiar with the work to discharge the duties of the chief office without embarrassment. Every one of you, probably, whether you are officers or not, have had experience enough to preside with honor in the Congress. It seems to me that you will decidedly strengthen interest in your Congress if you give an opportunity to choose a

new President General each year. It is an office of honor, and it seems to me should be passed around and not held onto.

Mr. Larner. I offered that amendment last year by the direction of the Society I represent. We have placed it in our own constitution; but since I have arrived in the city and have heard this matter discussed, I am free to believe that the amendment is a proper one. I coincide fully with all that has been said as to its beneficial effect. Revert for a moment to the history of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. You go and ask them the question, and you will find that many of them say: "We are opposed to the manner in which our Society is run. We do not think that any man should monopolize the offices."

Mr. Robinson. I believe that this amendment should be adopted. As the gentleman says, there are hundreds and thousands of our members that are competent to fill this place, if they have had the experience in the vice president's place, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. Gross. I wish to say that I introduced the resolution in the Illinois Society, four or five years ago, and it has worked splendidly, and it has created an interest in the Society.

Mr. Noyes. We adopted the principle of a one-year service four years ago, and it has worked admirably. It has increased the attendance, and I honestly favor it, not from any personal reasons, but simply from the fact that more men can become familiar with the work of the Society.

President General. The chair considers that the amendment to the amendment is in order. All in favor of the amendment to the amendment will say aye; contrary, no. The amendment to the amendment is adopted. The question is now on the proposed amendment to the constitution that the president and vice presidents general shall not be elected for a second consecutive term. All in favor of the proposed amendment will signify it by saying aye; opposed no. The amendment to the constitution is adopted.

The Secretary will read the next amendment.

The Secretary then read the amendment to Article VII., to which is to be added a new section to be known as Article IV.

"That Article 7 be amended by adding thereto the following, to be known as Section 4:

"State Societies shall only be represented at meetings of the National Society by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society, who may be present at any meeting of the

National Society; and that the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof."

A MEMBER. What is the object?

MR. LARNER. Twofold. The leading object is to fix the responsibility of representation upon the State Society itself, so if the State Society shall come with one delegate, he shall represent the State, and the Congress may not assign a representation to the State of certain delegates in order to have a full representation.

This question was very thoroughly discussed at Cleveland two years ago, and the determination of the Congress then was that those places might be filled. I object to the whole system of filling delegations in that way. I think the rule we have at the present time is one that is calculated to keep representatives from the various societies in the different States away from the Congress. Look at it! This is the fifth time I have been present at the meetings of the Congress, and upon no occasion yet have you been able to get 100 delegates present, and if you are going to allow one man of a society to represent it, it is an idea that I am opposed to. I was informed this morning by a very prominent delegate that if he was not a politician I was. The idea of any member of the Society charging me, from the District of Columbia, with being a politician—a man who is practically disfranchised with being a politician! I hope that this matter will be so fixed that we cannot come to the Congress and fill up the delegations with citizens of the places where we meet.

THE SECRETARY. I will read the last part of it, which provides against that very contingency.

MR. HANCOCK. Does it require that delegations from a State shall vote as a body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not clear. It gives them power to apportion among those present the absentees.

MR. HANCOCK. It does seem to me, as it now reads, that the delegates present shall vote as a body.

MR. GROSS. Oh, no. I will read it carefully. The amendment was then read by the Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the amendment—

MR. HIGLEY. I want to say for the benefit of my compatriots here that I have read it over a number of times, and I have heard

it read here several times, and I have heard it discussed by different ones; but the fact is, I don't know anything about it, and the more I hear it, the more it seems to me to be something we don't want. I am, therefore, strongly in favor of voting down the amendment and laying the balance on the table for another year for the purpose of having it digested.

MR. BRISTER. It seems to me this is the very thing we want. If I am here alone representing my Society, if I see I am the only delegate from Ohio, I can ask other gentlemen to come in and cast the vote of my State, but if I come here alone, under other circumstances, some other man can pack the thing against me. This is the only fair and equitable way; it gives each State its own vote and representation.

MR. HIGLEY. Why not encourage each State to send but one delegate?

MR. BRISTER. I am not in favor of that. Suppose we elect delegates and they don't come? Here is a State that votes, and there is only one man patriotic enough to come here. What are you going to do? The man who comes here knows what he wants to do, and let him fill the delegation.

MR. GROSS. I think one man, though, from a State, is as good as eight. I think we might try it one year.

MR. PALMER (Montana). We are about 2,500 miles from here, and it is a very hard thing to come. We haven't before been able to send a delegate. I was instructed by the Society to cast the vote of the Society. It seems to me, if this is adopted, that Societies in remote parts of the country can instruct their delegates and one, two or three of them can cast the entire vote, and I think, when you call a State, each State is entitled to let the member present vote the entire number of votes, and I do not think there will be any trouble whatever.

MR. LARNER. There seems to be a great difference of opinion in relation to this thing. I do not think we have the time to digest it properly, and I therefore move that the amendment be referred to a committee consisting of the President, Vice President and Secretary General, who shall formulate their views upon the matter and publish their reports six months before the next Congress, and send it to the State Societies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion made by the gentleman from the District of Columbia, which has been properly seconded. All in favor of that motion—

MR. HANCOCK. I think, as explained by the Secretary of this

Society, this amendment is perfectly fair, and it seems to me that it ought to be adopted. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the amendment will say aye; contrary, no. The chair is in doubt. The vote was again taken, and the president general declared the motion lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution will signify it by saying aye; those opposed, no. The amendment is adopted.

We have a communication from the New York State Society, proposing an amendment, and it must be read now.

The Secretary read the Resolution of the New York State Society, being an amendment to Article V., of the constitution, to be known as Section 4:

*Resolved,* That the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution hereby recommends that the Constitution of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution be amended by adding to Article V. an additional section to be known as Section 4 and to read as follows:

SECTION 4. In the case of absence of the President of any State Society from any meeting of the National Society, or of the General Board of Managers, the delegate at large from such State Society to the Congress of the National Society shall sit and act in his place, and have and exercise all his powers and duties, and in case of his inability to attend he (such delegate at large) may by his proxy delegate his right to sit with his powers and duties to any other delegate from such State Society to such Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This amendment will take the usual course.

The Secretary will read the communication from Mr. Moore, of the Washington Society.

Submitted by Mr. Moore, of the Washington Society:

*Resolved,* That the State Societies be requested to urge upon the legislatures of their several states the importance of collecting and indexing the Colonial and Revolutionary records of the Commonwealths having such records, and that the Secretary General be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the State Societies.

MR. FARMER. I have a resolution here that I wish to submit:

*Resolved,* That the President General, Registrar General, and Secretary General, are hereby appointed a committee to prepare for the introduction into the United States Congress a bill or joint resolution directing the proper government authority to complete the compilation of and publish a full list of all those who served in the Revolutionary war in so far as the government records or the records of the several states contain their names. And in connection therewith an abstract of the services of said

soldiers in so far as the affidavits made in connection with the granting of pensions disclose said services.

*Resolved,* That in order to further the securing of such legislation the said committee are directed to correspond with the local officers of all patriotic societies and to enlist their aid in connection with an endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Senators and Representatives of the several states.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May I say that, as we all know the government issues information on every conceivable subject, and certainly the services of the Revolutionary heroes ought to be printed by the government and distributed to these Societies.

REGISTRAR GENERAL. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the motion will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; it is carried.

You know something about the Lafayette Monument. It is proposed to have this society furnish a tablet to be placed in the monument to be erected in Paris. Connecticut has already contributed over $500; New Jersey over $100. Will you refer this whole matter to the Executive Committee with power? I hear no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. Higley, of the Special Committee that was appointed to report upon the matter of Miss Walworth offered the report of the committee, with an accompanying resolution.

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled desire to pay its tribute to the memory of Rubena Hyde Walworth, who sacrificed her life in the cause of patriotism and humanity as heroically and with as great devotion to duty as any soldier upon the battle field.

The daughter of Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of Daughters of the American Revolution, of most distinguished ancestry, her example will ever be an inspiration to the women of America.

We therefore tender our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Walworth and direct that a copy of this memorial be transmitted to her.

WARREN HIGLEY,
EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN,
LOUIS H. CORNISH,
Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the reading of the resolution and the motion to adopt it, which has been duly seconded. All in favor of that motion will signify it by saying aye; contrary, no. It is carried.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Mr. President: I wish to make a motion,

and in doing so I wish to say that it seems to me as though Detroit had a sort of trust in the way of entertaining conventions. They not only provide arrangements for meeting our delegations at the depot, but they also provided that the temperature of the air should be changed, so that the buds should burst out and the flowers should bloom to honor our presence here at this time. The ladies have loaned themselves to the task of furnishing us entertainment, and I propose to go into retreat for two weeks after we get through with this character of entertainment, for repairs.

I move you, therefore, that our heartiest thanks be extended to the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for their magnificent hospitality extended to us upon this occasion.

The motion, being put, was unanimously adopted.

MR. ROBINSON. I take this occasion to extend to you the hospitality of San Francisco, where we invite you to meet at your next annual session. We shall do all we can to entertain you when you get there. The facilities for getting there, you are probably aware, are not as good as they might be, but there will soon be, to the great gratification of the people of the coast, a competing road, and on the first day of October next we shall be able to take you at Chicago and land you at that magnificent depot in San Francisco, at a reasonable rate, without change of cars. Will you come? Whatever you want in the way of entertainment will be given. Not only that, but we will introduce you to the glorious climate of California!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The invitation of the State of California to the Congress to hold its next session in San Francisco will be referred to the Board of Managers, who will fix the place of meeting.

MR. WARREN. I think we shall be doing less than our duty if we do not recognize, in some proper way, the services of Miss Helen Gould.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would be very glad to entertain a motion.

MR. HANCOCK. I move that an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting, and of the amendments adopted to the constitution, be published in "The Spirit of Seventy-Six," and that the sum paid therefor shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which shall be devoted to that purpose.

MR. BRISTER. There is no sense, in my opinion, in paying out that amount of money. Why not publish it in pamphlet form?

The motion was then put and adopted.

The Congress then adjourned *sine die*.

On Sunday evening, April 30th, church service was held at the First Congregational church. The services were conducted by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, chaplain of the Michigan Society, and the sermon was preached by Chaplain General Rufus W. Clark.

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Monday afternoon, May 1st, a reception was tendered the delegates by the Louisa St. Claire Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Cadillac.

On Monday evening, May 1st, the delegates were entertained by the Michigan Society by a delightful entertainment in the form of a smoker at the Hotel Cadillac.

Tuesday afternoon, May 2d, the delegates were taken for a boat ride on the Detroit river.

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On Tuesday evening, May 2nd, the delegates, members of the Michigan Society and guests, attended a banquet at the Russell House, which in all its appointments, decorations and arrangements, as well as the character of its distinguished guests and speakers, was a most decided success.

The following toasts were responded to:

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Toastmaster.

Hon. Franklin Murphy.

Secretary of War Alger.

General Wesley Merritt.

General Joseph E. Wheeler.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

General Horatio C. King.

General Joseph C. Breckinridge.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton.

## ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE BANQUET AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

After the dinner the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, the toastmaster, arose and said:

The only relief at the speakers's table from the scrivener's task is to get down to speeches. Some one said a few moments ago that it was time the sentimental business was over and that we should get down to business. I tried to have the speaking commence immediately, but that was sat down upon. Another one said "Go on," and I am greatly perturbed in mind as to what to do. I will leave it to you whether the speaking shall commence, or whether we shall go on eating ice cream. (Cries of "Ice cream!" "Go on!") The speeches seem to have it—the speeches have it. Gentlemen, are you ready? There are a few noisy spirits who want a longer time to eat. I think you have eaten long enough. If you agree with me to stand by me. This is apollinaris (drinking)!

Gentlemen, I congratulate the Sons of the American Revolution upon this most auspicious meeting. It is the most brilliant one we have had in this city since the inauguration of the State Society. It is enough to stir the blood in an old man's veins to look upon a scene like this. I am not speaking from actual experience, for I am young, but Brother Murphy here states that to be a fact, and he has experience in the way of age, as you will see when he arises. (Laughter and applause.) There are no canned speeches here to -night. (Applause and laughter.) There are no toasts, except those set by the speakers, and I am going to ask them before they get up what they want to talk about, and then misrepresent them if I can.

I am glad to congratulate the Sons of the American Revolution on this auspicious termination of their two days' march. We have indeed had a very hard time for the last two days, and gathering around the bivouac, as we do to-night, we can tell the tale of our sufferings and hardships, and it must be refreshing to all of us.

The last year has been a fateful one in the history of the republic. We have gone through with a war begun on human sympathy and carried out by human achievement (applause)—an achievement which in my opinion will live in the history of the world. (Applause.) What shall be the result of it I do not know. Whether we are to be expansionists or non-expansionists, I do not

know. We shall have varying sentiments expressed on that subject to-night. I am a great deal of this sort of opinion: if expansion means the greatest good for the greatest number, I am an expansionist (applause); but if it is going to curtail the liberties of a human being who aspires to a higher plane of civilization, then I am a non-expansionist. (Applause.) I have faith in my country. I have faith in her institutions, and I believe that with discussion we will arrive at the true solution of this question.

We have with us to-night men who have fought about Santiago and men who have been at Manila, in the Philippines. They can tell about what has been achieved by our armies. We have with us the Secretary of War (prolonged applause and cheers), who is all right, and who has passed through a battle hardly less appalling than Cavite or San Juan. (Applause.) I hope that we gentlemen who confine ourselves entirely to the history of our ancestors, who fought so valiantly in the revolution, will take up the intermediate history, and although I am not a spiritualist, I believe that the spirits of the departed hover around those whom they love. I believe that although they cannot communicate with us, or we with them, they look to us to receive the news from that country whose liberties they secured by the pouring out of their blood, and therefore, as they have no daily papers, it is well to recite in this convocation the incidents that have taken place in the last ten years, of which they may be unaware. (Laughter and applause.)

We had an election to-day which elected a president. We elected five Vice Presidents; we elected a Treasurer General and a Secretary General, and the most of them are here to-night, and I am going to call upon the President General, blushing with his new honors (laughter and applause), crowned with roses, who will get up and tell you how good he feels over his triumph. (Laughter.) I have the honor to introduce to you now the Hon. Franklin Murphy, the President General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Murphy. Mr. Chairman and Compatriots: (Cries of Louder.) Well, you must help me a little in that. My voice will rise in a moment and if your voices stop in a moment we shall reach each other. I don't know really what to say to you. I have been in trouble twice to-day. A large number of you who were present at the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution in the Congress this morning, witnessed the treatment that I was subjected to by the temporary chairman of that Congress, who in a moment of weakness I called to the chair, and who, as you will remember, put me on the gridiron and then putting the hot coals under me and laughed at me while I squirmed. (Laughter.) I would

like to get even with him if I could. I have a very good speech in my pocket—that is to say, I think it is a very good speech; it is a good speech from my point of view, for I wrote it, but he says, "Murphy, I have a revolver in my pocket, and if you pull out that speech I will pull the trigger," and what am I to do under the circumstances? (Laughter.) Well, there are two or three things I would be very remiss if I did not do, and one is to express to you gentlemen of Detroit, on behalf of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, our heartfelt gratitude for the reception we have received at your hands. (Applause.)

In my younger days I used to go to Sunday School (Cries of "What!" "Good!") and I remember very well a hymn there of which only two lines remain with me, which was about a country "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." The author of that hymn never could have lived in the city of Detroit. (Laughter and applause.) The only trouble that we shall have is that you have set such a pace for the entertainment of our Congress that those who follow you will have a very thorny road to travel. (Applause.)

There is another thing that I want to say to you. I live in New Jersey (Cries of "What!") and I may surprise some of you if I say I am proud of it. I have no apologies to make for the State of New Jersey. New Jersey has some things to regret, and at times she regrets that she is so near New York, where in these days yellow journalism flourishes. (Applause.) As a Jerseyman, I say to you, having read yellow journalism more or less, that one of the pleasantest incidents to me, and I believe to the entire membership of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, is the ovation that Detroit paid to her honored son on Saturday afternoon. (Prolonged applause.) Men go out from their homes to do for their country, some on the battle field, and some on the battleship, and some in the quieter walks of statesmanship, that brings its responsibilities no less. We may meet with the approval of our country, or we may not, but if we so conduct ourselves that our neighbors and our friends still continue to trust in us, we may feel that our lives have not been lived in vain. (Applause.)

Now, I am limited to ten minutes, and I am only started. I will try to stop in time. I will take out my watch—and if it had not been for Senator Palmer's revolver I could have kept within the ten minutes allotted to me. How long have I been talking? (Voices, "One minute. Three minutes. You're all right.") I will call on Senator Palmer to pull out that revolver, if I talk five seconds over the ten minutes.

We are Sons of the American Revolution, every one of us—at least I suppose we are. I am told no one is permitted in this room to-night who is not a son, duly stamped and labelled by the Registrar General, who sits on my left. We spend a great deal of time on these occasions, and justly so, in talking about our forefathers, the times in which they lived, who they were and what they fought for, and what they accomplished. I have not time to talk about that, although we do well once a year to spend two or three days refreshing our memories on that subject. Then there was a later time, the time when the Colonies came to know the emigrant; when

the frontier was pushed over the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, and over the plains to the coast, where it was lost in the Pacific ocean. The log cabin days of the republic are gone, the day that developed the American character, as we like to think of it; everything that was sturdy, strong, courageous, and tender and true; days that developed men like Lincoln. (Applause.) Have you ever thought that Lincoln could never have been produced in any other day and except at such a time? I can not stop to speak to you about those days, although I think it would be delightful if some of these speakers who have not written speeches would touch upon this subject. I wish Senator Depew, who can talk on any subject at a moment's notice, would dwell upon it.

We are Sons of the American Revolution and we are proud of it. One of the objects of our organization is to develop the spirit of patriotism. There is no personal promotion or benefit of any kind here. There is no interest to be served by this association to any single member of it, and it is the only society in the United States with which I am acquainted that has not somewhere in it a selfish motive, or a selfish purpose. But we come here to-night free from all that, to do what we can to encourage the spirit of patriotism, to try to instill into our hearts that love of country which shall make us all better citizens. (Applause.) That justifies our organization.

Have you ever thought what an American was? In addition to the conglomerate left by the Colonists, add six per cent. German, five per cent. Irish, five per cent. English, including the Scotch, one per cent. Russian, Dane and Italian, with a touch of Dutch, and you have got the American. That means the sturdiness of the English, the wit of the Irish, the conscientiousness of the Scotch, the imagination of the French, the stolidity of the Dutch, mingled together in a great, strong, masterful character. That is the American of to-day. (Applause.) We talk here about our ancestors, and if we did not have ancestry of a pretty respectable quality we could not be here. We think we are proud of them, but are we? (A voice, "Yes, we are.") Yes, you are; that is so; but I don't think you are as proud of them as you think you are, and I do not mean in any way to belittle that idea, but what I mean to say is this, that this love of ancestry I do not think is altogether understood. It is not so much love of ancestry as it is love of Americanism. (Applause.) And why? You think perhaps you are Dutchmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, but do you know it is possible for you to have been here seven generations and to have had a mother of some other nationality every time, and to have less than one per cent. of your original blood in your veins, and by just so much as that mother's blood has been mixed, so much is the original blood lost. But you are not Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Englishmen, you are Americans. (Applause.) You go back six or seven generations and you talk about your ancestors. Why is it? Because you love them? Well, partly so, but I think when you get all alone and " flock by yourselves," as Dr. Depew used to say, you will find it is not so much because you love your ancestors as it is because of the fact that your ancestors who brought you here are so far away, that you are genuine Americans and the smell of the ship has been blown away from you. (Applause.)

I do not know whether Plato's dream will ever come true, when the finest only shall be saved, that the gross shall become fine and the weak shall become strong, and the best only shall be developed. Plato lived a long time ago. We have done more than any other nation to lift up the human race. It has gone along in the old-fashioned way, as I suppose it will always do, but the American citizen as he stands to-day is the greatest man the Lord has ever permitted to live. (Applause.) Nations have come and nations have gone, and they have gone astray, in my judgment, because they have ceased to fear the Lord God Almighty. (Applause.) Thiers said not long before he died: "To be born, to exist, to arrive at the acme of strength and power and then to decline and die is the common fate of all; of the infinitesimally small who live but a day, and the great whose existence is measured by centuries." But I see no reason why this nation, founded as this nation was in the faith of the Lord, should ever cease to exist. (Applause.)

As most of you know, Wendell Phillips in his lecture on the Lost Arts, after depicting the wonderful arts of the past, was asked by one of his hearers whether the arts of to-day would not also pass away, and his reply was "No," and his reason was that we had the spelling book and the New Testament. Fourteen millions of the children of this country go to school, and the church spire crowns every landscape. (Applause.) When the smoke of the battle of Santiago had cleared away, Capt. Jack Philip called his men together on his ship, and with a heart full of gratitude, he said: "I desire to make acknowledgment before you all that I believe in God, the Father Almighty." (Applause.) See him as he stands there! The Puritan on the battle ship! This country is safe so long as the spirit of the Puritan remains with us. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER. In the time immediately preceding my getting the floor, being pulled by both coat tails and told it wasn't time to commence, I forgot several things, and one of them was that we have several letters of regret, one particularly from our Mayor, Compatriot Maybury—he is not a compatriot yet, but he said it was no fault of his at the meeting yesterday—but one hundred years hence his descendants won't say anything of the kind, for I doubt whether there will be a man in this country who will not then have Revolutionary blood in his veins. We have other letters which will be read—one from Gen. Horace Porter—and I now call upon Secretary Sibley to read them.

MR. SIBLEY. I have a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, in Paris, who is our ex-president, which I will read. (Applause.)

Ambassade des Etats-Unis
18 Avenue Kleber.

Paris, April 20th, 1899.

Henry S. Sibley, Esq.,

Secretary Michigan Society Sons of the American Revolution,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

Permit me to send from across the sea a message of greeting and cordial good wishes for the success of our Annual Congress. The water which divides us compels me to forego the pleasure of being with you in person, but the patriotic blood which unites us permits me to be with you in spirit.

In watching the events of our society I was pained beyond expression to learn of the death of our late honored President General, Edwin S. Barrett. He was always foremost in good works—untiring in patriotic endeavor. His faith was unshaken in the future growth and usefulness of our great brotherhood. He has handed down to posterity the richest legacy which man can leave to man—the memory of a good name, the inheritance of a noble example. I say, with profound reverence, "Peace to his honored ashes."

The Society of the Sons in France is increasing. A society of the Daughters is about to be established in Paris. We have every reason to believe that the inspiring influence of our organization will be far-reaching in the world, will cause to be still better understood the true principles for which our forefathers fought, and do much to inculcate the true spirit of American liberty.

The matchless prosperity of our country in the past year, the importance she assumed in the galaxy of nations, the respect which she is everywhere commanding, the heroic deeds of her sons on land and sea, should cause every one in our land to feel prouder than ever before that he can claim the high privilege of calling himself an American citizen. We should see to it that there should never be a lack of patriotism to mar our country's future.

With an ever-increasing affection for my compatriots, a never-flagging interest in the affairs of our Society, and the earnest hope that all its efforts may be abundantly blessed, Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) HORACE PORTER.

I have also a letter from the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. I may say that Mayor Maybury brought the communication to us; also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, whom we sent an invitation. We have a number of letters of regret from various gentlemen throughout the country, and particularly in the army and navy, who would like to have been with us, but cannot be here.

TOASTMASTER. If the band is here we would like "Marching Through Georgia." Is the band there? I understand they are partaking of some refreshment. Please get them back as soon as they are filled. There is another thing that in the act of getting up I forgot, and that is that the labor connected with the getting up of this banquet was performed mostly by our compatriot, Mr. E. W. Gibson. (Applause.) I think you will concede that in tastefulness of decoration and in choice of menu nothing has taken place in this city that has ever surpassed this banquet. I would suggest a vote of thanks for Mr. Gibson. All in favor of thanking Mr. Gibson will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. Mr. Gibson will now respond.

MR. GIBSON. I thank the gentlemen of the Michigan Society for the compliment. I would not for a moment think of taking up your time at this point. The distinguished gentlemen who are present—the Secretary of War, Dr. Depew, Gen. Merritt, and other distinguished gentlemen—are to be heard, and I do not care to monopolize the time. I thank you, gentlemen, very much for the compliment. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER. We now have an invited guest with us who, if he has not been in the front rank of battle, has been where shots have been fired fiercely and fast (laughter), and who we are delighted to have among us. A man who never leaves us without our feeling regret, and who never returns without a royal welcome. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War of the United States.

At this point the banqueters arose, cheering and waving napkins and manifesting great enthusiasm.

TOASTMASTER. I have said there were to be no canned speeches, no sentiments, but the General will do just as he pleases, and I have no doubt he will please you. (Applause.)

At this point three cheers were given for Gen. Alger.

GENERAL ALGER. Mr. Chairman: I am very happy, indeed, to be at home and with you here to-night. I wish to add my word of welcome to the gentlemen who are not fortunate enough to live in Michigan, who are with us, because, being at home, I feel that it is my pleasure, as well as my duty, to do anything in my power that will give you pleasure and add to your entertainment. More than I can express in words, and I may not have another opportunity, I wish to say, from my heart, that the welcome I received from this Society and from my friends here upon my return Saturday night, is something that will live as long as I have memory. (Applause.) It was a great surprise, and all the more appreciated.

I was asked to talk a little here to-night by your distinguished chair-

man and my personal friend, and I asked him what I should talk about, and he said he didn't care if I didn't talk over five minutes. (Laughter.) He wanted I should prepare a speech. I prepared it, and then he said I couldn't deliver it. You see I am in a bad position; but he said he would like to have me talk a little about the army. That is a great subject to talk about this year.

The army of the United States was organized first to conquer independence on the border of this country; for the few who had left a land where religious liberty and rights were denied them, that they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. (Applause.) They planted the cross of the Saviour upon the eastern shores of this continent, and as they have marched onward toward the setting sun, the army clearing the way, they have kept that cross in view, and they have worshiped one Master only, and the growth of this nation, great as it was for the first century, is now striding forward so rapidly that the human mind cannot even compute it.

We have been borrowers of money from the old world, we have been importers of goods from Europe, but during the last year, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was $550,000,000 to $600,000,000 (applause), and it is easy to compute that if this continues for the next seven years, the United States will rob the world of its last dollar in gold. (Applause.)

But I forgot the army. The same spirit that built up our institutions made the Revolutionary army and the army of 1812 absolutely irresistible. When the conflict of 1861-65 was upon us we had American against American. We had Kilpatrick against Joe Wheeler (applause), and the North prevailed against the South by overwhelming numbers; blood of the same kind against blood, and we defeated you (turning to Gen. Wheeler), because we had the greater number, and to-day, thank God, we have been cemented in one interest, more, perhaps, in the last year, than ever before, by the blood spilled in this Spanish war; and it is worth some of the cost to know that the North and the South are now under one flag and one flag only, and that is the flag of our country. (Long continued applause.)

I visited the South with Gen. Wheeler last winter and met many Southern audiences, and the patriotic sentiments then uttered and the speeches he delivered, made me think that he would endanger his chances for re-election in his district in Alabama if he didn't stop making Republican speeches, as he did. (Applause and laughter.)

We have had a great experience in the last year. The mutterings of war, while they were loud, were not long. They came upon us with startling suddenness. Our patriotic President hoped, from the beginning, that war might be averted, but it was not to be; and when, on the 23rd day of April, last, the call to arms was sounded over this country, a million men in one week's time tendered their services to the Secretary of War. (Applause.) One hundred and twenty-five thousand men were called at first, and soon that was supplemented by nearly 175,000 more, so that in less than six weeks 250,000 men who had been following the peaceful avo-

cations of life at their homes, were on their way to the front. (Applause.)

The human mind can hardly conceive the work that was necessary to arm and equip a quarter of a million of men when we had nothing to equip them with. We had neither tenting nor clothing nor camp outfit. We had neither wagons nor mules. We had Springfield muskets and a little ammunition; but we gathered those men together, and by the energy of the great manufacturers of this country, we were enabled, in a short time, to cover and clothe these men. Why, think of it! There was not tentage enough manufactured in the United States. There was not tent cloth enough in the United States when war was declared to cover one-tenth of the men. People can easily find fault with that which they know nothing about. (Applause. Cries of Hear! Hear! and cheers.) Commissary stores and quartermaster stores were sent to those great camps, and in the shortest time that history has ever recorded or ever will record, better subsistence, better clothing, better everything that would fit out an army, was furnished our men than was ever furnished to any army in this world. (Applause.) We may have had, in that terrible climate, a little beef spoiled occasionally. What of it? What if we had no beef? We landed sixteen thousand men at Santiago in Cuba on the 22nd of June, and on the 17th day of July, less than four weeks' time, we received the surrender of the Spaniards. (Applause.) What if they hadn't had any beef? They would have had more than old Joe Wheeler and I had for three years. (Applause.) I tell you, gentlemen, this government—and I take no credit myself, for it was the people who did it—this government did the best it could. It conquered the Spaniards; it drove them back from their trenches, and received their surrender and shipped them to their homes. (Applause.) One hundred and thirteen days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol had elapsed, when 250,000 men had been armed and equipped, 50,000 of them sent forth, miles apart, to distant parts of the world. Battles were fought without a single reverse or the loss of a color or a gun, and the enemy sued for peace. (Applause.) We have no apologies to make to the world. (A voice: "You bet your life." Applause.) The achievements of this great army, thanks to its intelligence and patriotism, has never been equalled and, in my judgment, never will be. (Applause.) This talk will not follow my printed speech, but it won't make any difference. I am full of it here to-night, and I want to say to you, as I leave you, that I hope I may be reduced from a father to a son by another year, and as I am eligible, I wish to join you in your great and patriotic work. (Applause.) You are inculcating the spirit of patriotism, teaching your children and your children's children that great lesson of patriotism, and as you are doing that, and as you go to your homes, may God's best blessing go with you and abide with you. (Great applause.)

A Voice: What is the matter with Alger? He's all right. Who's all right? A-l-g-e-r!

TOASTMASTER. Gentlemen, when this preponderating balloon of feeling has subsided I will introduce another gentleman, a

gentleman who has won spurs in the great civil war, who was sent to Manila to take care of Aguinaldo, and when Aguinaldo appeared to be pacific, he was ordered to the convention at Paris to assist our commissioners in making the treaty of peace. He is a man who, as all of you who read know, stands very high in the American army and with the American people. He is a soldier, he has not belonged to many debating societies, he will not make a very long speech; but I should like to present him to you, and I now have the pleasure of presenting General Merritt.

General Merritt. Mr. Chairman: I am not so sure that you have fulfilled the duties of the occasion by saying that I would not make a long speech. I may make a very long speech. (Laughter.)

TOASTMASTER. The longer the better, General.

General Merritt: I came here with the promise that I should not be called on for a speech, and the longer I sat here the more I felt I should execute that promise under these very difficult circumstances. But I am very glad to make a speech, because I can, and I know those who succeed me will redeem any time I have spent, in talking to you in an interesting manner.

I have been asked to talk about divers subjects—Manila, the Philippines and our policy with regard to them. I can say this, that when we went to the Philippines there was only one course for us to pursue; that was exactly the course that has been pursued up to this time. (Applause.) The navy had occupied the Bay of Manila and the army was prepared to take the city, and it did take it (applause), and we couldn't let go, and we haven't been able to let go up to this time. (Laughter.) But the prospects are now that everything will be decided in our favor, and that the American flag will wave in the far East until the people decide it shall be withdrawn. (Applause.) I wish right here to say, though, that I am not a speechmaker; that is, it is not my business. I have labored long in the service of the government and have never learned how to make speeches. My friend, Gen. Wheeler, tells me he heard me make a speech forty years ago. I blush for him; I am ashamed of him. A man who has lived for forty years ought to know better. I may, in a debating society, have cultivated that talent for a time, but that time has passed by, and I have no disposition for that sort of thing. I may, however, before I get through, be like a man of whom the governor of a state not so very far distant, and not so very long ago, tells, who, when his wife invited a number of guests to his house, went around through the house and collected all the umbrellas and canes and locked them up. His wife said to him, Why, you don't suppose your friends would steal your umbrellas and canes, do you? Well, no, he said, but I am afraid they might recognize them. (Laughter and applause.) And so I am afraid if I speak too long a great many people here might recognize speeches they had heard before (laughter), and might consider me a kleptomaniac. (Laughter.) I

wish to say right here, though, without reference to the Philippines or anything of that kind, that the army out there, as I testified before the commission in Washington, before the War Department—had everything in the world that the War Department could furnish. We lived well and we did our duty. (Applause.) And we have no apologies to make, nor any recriminations to indulge in.

I wish to say, also, that the administration, a long-suffering, long abused and most outrageously abused administration, has done better than any administration that ever existed. (Applause and cries of "Good!) It may have made mistakes—and where have you not found mistakes in a nation that was not prepared for war? (Applause.)

We have been told that there were no canned speeches to-night, but canned speeches are better than some of the refrigerated speeches that have long laid in pockets. (Laughter.) And if I had a canned speech to exploit on this occasion, it would not smell badly, I assure you. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Chairman, I did not intend any reflection upon the canned beef proposition. Everything has gone well with us. We all know that in times past, in the administration of the best Secretary of War that the world ever saw, during the Civil War, there was never a Secretary of War more criticised and more outrageously abused than was Secretary Stanton, but he came out of the ordeal triumphant, and he stands before the world as the peer of any Secretary of War who ever lived. We now have another Secretary of War who has made fewer mistakes and who has perhaps been more abused (applause), and I am glad to bear testimony, in this, his own city, although I do not consider it necessary, in favor of Secretary Alger, the Secretary of War of our country. (Applause.) He has done nobly. The bureau under his control were not, perhaps, as well fitted for the work as they might have been, but he administered them all to the satisfaction of the army, with the exception of a few malcontents who are sore-headed and inclined to find fault. (Applause.) But it is not a part of my business to speak of the Secretary of War in his own home. His people know him and love him and respect him and admire him, and he is all right after the reception his neighbors have given him. (Applause.) Through him the President of the United States has been attacked, and I blush to think that those attacks have almost made him sick at heart, with the obloquy and infamy that has been piled upon him. He is a noble man who has stood through all these times as the head of the Nation, willing to submit to the will of the people, willing to be guided by their wishes, honest, above all things, and filled with a spirit of true patriotism, with no promises to make, with no platitudes to indulge in, who has given us an honest, fearless and faithful administration. (Applause.) I am not a Republican in any sense of the word. I am a Democrat; I was born a Democrat and I don't think I will ever get over it (applause), and I am proud to belong that political faith—

(A voice: You are a Republican and you don't know it. Applause and laughter.)

I hope the time will come when there will be no differences between

Democrats and Republicans. We have hardly any differences now. I am not a politician. My honored friend here, the senator from the State of New York (applause), the Member of Congress who sits on my left, whom I have known from my boyhood, may be able to talk upon these questions, but I am not of that kind. I talk as a soldier, honestly and fearlessly (applause), but I don't commit myself to any complications that may lead to trouble with Germany (laughter and applause), and I hug the American people, and I hug myself for being an American. (Prolonged applause.)

TOASTMASTER. I think if the General makes two or three more attempts he will blossom out into a first-class stump-speaker. He says he is a Democrat. I don't think in this Society there is any difference in our aspirations and love of country, and it makes no difference whether we are Democrats or Republicans. We are glad to see at our meetings Democrats as well as Republicans, and hear them express such sentiments as our friend has expressed here. (Applause.)

We will now have an interlude by the band—"Dixie."

The band then played "Dixie."

TOASTMASTER. Although there was no necessity for it, I thought that would revive memories in the breast of our friend who is about to speak.

> "Who hath not heard of Kate Kearney,
> Who lived in Killarney——"

I can't go any further with that familiar verse, but I will paraphrase it by saying, "Who hath not heard of Joe Wheeler?" (Applause) And I say "Joe" Wheeler not in any derogatory sense, because you know we never call a public man by his abbreviated name unless we love him—such as Jim Blaine, Tom Jefferson, Abe Lincoln. (Applause.)

A VOICE. And Tom Palmer. (Laughter.)

TOASTMASTER. Gentlemen, I count that one on me. (Laughter.) Joe Wheeler is a household name all over this country. You know that in the War of the Roses in England, the white rose or the red rose came out ahead—I have forgotten which. (Laughter.) Well, anyway, either one or the other of them came out ahead, and out of that came a combination of the two which was the Great American Beauty! (Laughter and applause.) In introducing our friend, General Wheeler, there is no need that I should recall a fact we all know, that he is of the Sidney type, of the Roland type, of the Bayard type, who would take a cup of cold water to one

who was thirsty and wounded and go to the relief of a wounded soldier. (Applause.) He is one of the men who left his ambulance when he saw the wounded men coming back from the front, and went to the relief of the weak and the weary who were straggling along (applause), a man that we all like to honor. We were going to have "Marching through Georgia," and I called for that, but some one suggested "Dixie," and I was very glad the suggestion was made. There is no "Dixie" now in a national sense, no "Marching through Georgia" in a national sense, and we can accept "Dixie" and "Marching through Georgia" and hug them both to our breast. (Applause.) I now have the pleasure of introducing to you General Joseph Wheeler. (Long-continued applause.)

General Wheeler. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Michigan Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution: It would not be possible in words to express the gratitude I feel to you all and to the people of this delightful city, for this most cordial and generous welcome you have so kindly extended to me (applause), a welcome which can never be exceeded or more valued, no matter how long I may live, or wherever I may go. (Applause.) I was very glad to hear my very distinguished friend and very eminent soldier speak so well of the administration of our War Department during this recent struggle. (Applause.) The history that the school children will be taught in the future will be summed up in a statement that On the 22nd day of April, 1898, Congress declared war against an historic nation, a nation with a vast army, twenty times the size of the army of this country; that in less than three months from the date of that declaration the War Department had called into being, armed, ammunitioned and equipped a force, which, in less than ninety days brought the proudest of nations to her feet, asking for peace (applause), and that history will say that that achievement was without parallel in the history of the world (applause); and that history will say, as it is said of Carnot of France—the greatest of European war secretaries—and as it has said of Stanton of this country, that this was accomplished under the administration of Russell A. Alger. (Loud applause.) One word more. Every soldier—and I see some are present—who were with the army in Santiago—and you had two gallant regiments that fought in that campaign (applause)—every one will testify that during that campaign there was not heard one breath of complaint from the soldiers on that island (applause), not one question was raised as to equipment, not one question as to the rations issued to that army. There never was a scarcity, and there never was a suggestion that they were not of the best quality.

My distinguished friend who has spoken had something to say on the question of politics. A country must be either a monarchy or a republic. If it is a republic, it is a country of parties (applause); but when war comes, when the American citizens stand in line of battle with their lives in their hands, fighting for honor and prestige and for the safety of our country, all party lines in our country fade away, and the two parties

standing before the world are the Americans on one side and their enemies on the other. (Loud applause.)

My distinguished friend, with whom I had the honor and pleasure of serving in Congress, spoke of a question just now that is on the lips of almost every American citizen; a question which rises as far above ordinary questions of politics or any question of party, as the heavens are above the earth. My distinguished friend stated that the question as to what will be done with the colonies which the hand of Providence has placed in our keeping was a question of what was best for the prosperity and happiness of those people. Can any one question, when they look back at the history of our country, and question for one moment whether it would be a benefit and to the happiness and prosperity of the people of any land to be blessed by being put under the guidance and protection of the flag of our country? (Applause.) It has been a question. It was discussed years and years ago, when that great man, Thomas Jefferson, by a stroke of his pen, added to our country a territory doubling the area of our country. The question was discussed then as to the advisability of adding unknown territory, inhabited largely by the wildest and most savage Indians, and yet, with the blessings of our institutions, under the flag of our country, with the frontiersman, with a rifle in one hand and the implements of industry in the other, we have carved out a dozen states from that territory, filled with prosperous American citizens. (Applause.) And when later, our President Monroe added to this country Florida, and finally Polk gave us that vast territory which has given us half a dozen states and prestige and glory to our country, is it possible that any one can question, for one moment, the effect of the blessings of the American form of government? (Applause.) And let me say now, with the pride of a man from the Southern States, that all of that area was added to our country under the administration of Southern presidents. (Applause.)

And there is one more thought that comes to the mind of a Christian people: That under that flag which floats over our country, the only flag on the face of this broad earth that guarantees, without qualification, the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, should not those blessings be given to the people of any land where the logic of events, or the action of Divine Providence places them under our control? (Applause.) Some people talk about the cost, a low cost. Is that a question to be considered when the honor and prestige and duty of a great government is to be considered? (Applause.)

A Voice: We have got the money, too.

Gen. Wheeler: Yes, we have more money to-day in the treasury of our country, even though the expenses of the war have been paid, than there has been in that treasury for a period of a third of a century. (Applause.) I regard that this is the supreme test of the principles of government, the foundations which were laid by those revolutionary fathers that we seek to honor here to-night. (Applause.) There are some who say that England, France and Holland may throw their protecting wings over the peoples of any lands separate from their own country, but that our

government is unequal to the carrying out of any such purpose. That is an admission that our system of government, of which for half a century we have boasted, and of which to-day we are proud, lacks in some essential principles, sovereign power, and I know that Americans are not ready to make that admission. (Applause.)

And now, my fellow-citizens and fellow-compatriots, I have spoken longer than I intended. I appreciate that this audience is anxious to hear the peer of all orators in the world, and will not patiently listen long to others. I thank you for your kind attention. (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER. I don't know what Dr. Depew is going to talk about, but I hope he will give us a little touch on expansion. I am undecided yet on the subject of expansion myself. I would like to let go, but I am a good deal like the man who had hold of the tail of the wolf at the mouth of his den, and when his companion inside said, "What makes the hole so dark?" he said, "I guess you would know if the tail broke." (Laughter.)

Shall we now listen to another selection from the band, or shall we go on with the speaking? (Voices: "Speech!" "Band!" from all parts of the room.)

TOASTMASTER. I have the honor of introducing to you now Chauncey M. Depew, the great Commoner of America.

Mr. Depew then arose and was received with the most manifest expressions of approval.

Mr. Depew: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Compatriots: I have many a time in the course of a long career upon the platform and the stump, been brought in contact and competition with a brass band. (Laughter.) They have insisted upon playing while I tried to talk. This is the first time, however, that it has ever been put to a vote which one the audience would rather hear. (Laughter.) My sympathies are with the band. (Laughter.)

I find it an easy thing to meet Detroit people, because, under the resistless commands of General Alger, Senator Palmer, or Gov. Pingree or somebody (laughter), I get here about twice a year on politics or patriotism (laughter), and from my standpoint and from the standpoint of the people who believe as I do, they are the same thing. (Laughter.) In all the banquets I have attended in Detroit, and in all the banquets I ever attended in New York, I never saw such taste in decoration as that which invites us here. (Applause.) It seems that the tendency of the times, notwithstanding that we are antique, is recognized by the Sons of the American Revolution. We elect a citizen of New Jersey for our President, remembering that all corporations are seeking their domicile there now. (Laughter and applause.) It is the protected home of the trusts. (Applause.) The trust is an institution which suppresses competition, and there is no competition in patriotic endeavor in this corporation. (Laughter.)

We meet at a fortunate time of the year. It is the month of May and the beginning of it, and the ride through these streets, and the sail which

you took this afternoon along the Detroit River, and the ride which we took all day long, even through Canada, indicate that this is the proper time of the year for the Sons of the American Revolution to meet. It is the time when the leaves are coming out upon the trees; it is the time when the flowers are budding; it is the time when the birds are mating; it is the time when nature is resurrecting all things and proving the eternity of itself. (Applause.) And so, whatever may be said of us; that we boast of our ancestry and that we reckon what we are in our celebrations by what our ancestors were, we still say, Yes, our ancestors settled this country, our ancestors have made this country the home of the oppressed of all lands; our ancestors have put the light of liberty here, so that its electric beams have illuminated the dark places of the earth, and the descendants of those ancestors are worthy of their sires. (Applause.) There has never been a generation which has succeeded the revolutionary period, where there has been a critical time in the affairs of the American republic, when the men at the front have not been the descendants of the revolutionary forefathers. (Applause.)

Take the war of the Rebellion, on both sides. Lee on the Confederate side, went back to the blood of Washington. Grant went back to Matthew Grant, who came over in 1630, and he had an ancestor who fought in the Revolutionary war. (Applause.) Sherman went back to the best revolutionary blood that our country has possessed. You take the Presidents of the United States, and I think, with scarcely an exception, every one of them have come from revolutionary stock, and every one of them has indicated, when crises arose for the development and presentation of the qualities that created this country, that they were able to save what their forefathers had created (applause), and from the conditions on which they builded their fame no other country has presented to the people of the world such examples of fame, or the accomplishment of such deeds. Look at that little frontier cabin in the wilds of Kentucky, that frontier cabin in the woods of Indiana, that frontier cabin where he was born and lived until he was twenty-one, a man clothed in skins and learning to read by the light of a pine knot, and learning to write on the back of a shingle. (Applause.) Who was that man? Why, he came from the very best colonial blood, and his name was Lincoln. (Applause.) Do you want something to-day to assure you whether this blood is living, whether it is kept up, or whether it has deteriorated? We had a war with Spain, a war coming upon us suddenly and demanding the highest executive qualities for its successful conduct and for its solution, and calling for one who would be honored and respected by the world, and who did it? A compatriot, a man of revolutionary blood, William McKinley. (Applause.) There was a romance. Do you need a romance? Why, the romances of the Revolution are repeated whenever there is a war in this country. It is useless to go through the romances of the Civil war. There were romances upon one side as well as the other; but the romance of Paul Revere on his midnight ride is paralleled when you read of Col. Funston, in the face of that hot fire, swimming the Rio Grande. There is romance for you. It is the same old spirit. (Ap-

plause.) They came out of the woods—never mind whether they call it El Caney or San Juan, or what, and because they were not properly led to go into the fight, another came along who said, Step aside, gentlemen, and let my men pass, and the wild man sprang to the front, grasped the standard and said, "Come on boys, come on, boys, we will lick hell out of them." (Applause.) Who was he? He had eight generations of great men behind him, and his blood went back to the colonists, and his name was Teddy Roosevelt. (Long applause.) Talk about romances! they are romances that can only be repeated by fresh blood; old blood dies. That happens among the effete peoples of Europe, where they are confining themselves wholly to themselves and their old class, but the descendant of a revolutionary sire does not look for blood when he seeks a wife. He wants to know whether she is lovely, whether she loves him, whether he loves her, and he don't care whether she landed here one hundred years ago or yesterday. (Applause.)

I stood last summer beneath the Trafalgar Monument in Trafalgar Square, upon whose dizzy height is the statue of the Great Admiral, and a street orator jumped upon the arm of the fountain and laid his hand upon one of those superb lines and told the story of Trafalgar; told of the death of Nelson, and told of his last words in the hour of victory, "Kiss me, Hardy," and those stolid Englishmen and mechanics and laborers and brokers all burst into tears, because it was the inspiration of the navy which has made England all she is. (Applause.) But we here to-night are within a day of the natal day of an event of a year ago, when a sailor, denied with his fleet the hospitality of the East, six thousand miles from home, every port saying to him, You cannot stay here, you cannot have coal here, you can have nothing here which is contraband of war, went out to find a home, and he sailed over mines and he sailed past fortresses, and he met a fleet which he was destined to destroy, and within three hours that fleet ceased to exist, and within three hours America had become a world power by the act of Dewey, a compatriot of ours. (Applause.) Wherever this old blood is, there are the principles of American liberty, and there are the resistless forces of American valor on sea and land.

My boy said to me the other day, "Papa, 'Buster's the boy,' and Buster is putting to me conundrums that are hard to answer. He said, "Do you think, papa, that the great things in this world have been accomplished by principles working themselves out, or by men; and if the men hadn't existed, would the principle have amounted to anything?" Well, that was a problem, and I said to him, "My boy, it is the principle which works itself out until it reaches a point where it is necessary for the problem to be solved, and in the solution of that problem in the United States God has always reared the man who, at the time, met the principle and made it triumph." (Applause.) And I said, "My boy, that man has always had a revolutionary ancestor." (Laughter and applause.) I was fixing him to join this Society. (Laughter.) Wherever you find this old principle, there you find the revolutionary ancestor behind it and what he has done. You take this State and all the States of the Northwest; take

all the States of the West and all the States on the Pacific coast, and you find there a little band, fearfully in the minority, of the sons of those who fought in the Revolution, or who are of colonial ancestry. Those men are surrounded by emigrants who have little knowledge of our system, but these men have moulded the State, formed its constitution, carried with them the church, carried with them the school house, carried with them the Bible, carried with them the Declaration of Independence, and they carry with them Shakespeare, and wherever these are there is learning, liberty and freedom. (Applause.)

We came here to-night to hear many things, but we did not expect to hear a Democratic expansion speech. (Laughter.) My course is clear and easy for me in the next canvass, for I shall say, Didn't Joe Wheeler cite Jefferson and Polk, and other lights of the Democratic party, to show we were expansionists and imperialists since we have been born? (Laughter and applause.) Now, I do not believe much, I do not believe at all in imperialism as it is described, but I do believe in expansion. (Applause.) We have expanded from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific Ocean, and from the James River to the Arctic Circle, and here we are. (Laughter.)

In one of the battles of the Mexican war, which was fought upon arid plains of Mexico, so dry that there was nothing in sight anywhere in the way of grass or verdure, and in those days they had the old smooth-bore cannons for a battery and relied upon grass for wads, a Massachusetts battery was hurled up to the front, and its fire was magnificent. It had accomplished its purpose and the Mexican army opposite was destroyed. Gen. Taylor rode up in great pride and said, "Gentlemen, you have done well; you have done magnificently; where did you get your wads?" The captain of the battery said, saluting the General, "The Massachusetts Bible Society gave each one of us a Bible and we used those for wads." (Laughter and applause.) Old Zach said, "Just right, boys! just right! spread the gospel over this whole country!" (Prolonged laughter and applause.) We have been doing that for a year, and the results seemed to come out in fulfillment of just what we promised.

In 1620 about seventy Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. In 1620 the crown of Spain oppressed the world. Its power was everywhere and everywhere it meant bigotry, oppression and murder. From 1620 to 1898, there had been no change in the government or policy or principles of Spain; but from 1620 to 1898, from that little band of seventy souls that landed on Plymouth Rock, had grown up a great nation. From the charter adopted by those men in the cabin of the Mayflower before they landed, grew just and equal laws, which have had a great influence in the history of this world, just and equal laws and civil and religious liberty. (Applause.) At the end of 280 years the descendants of those men and their compatriots and the people whom they had converted, who had been drawn here from other lands to adopt the principles of that charter that was made in the cabin of the Mayflower, came in collision with this old power of oppression, of injustice and of murder, and in ninety days that power of oppression had ceased to be of any account in the

history of this world, and the principles of liberty had made America one of the great world powers. (Applause.)

Now, have we fulfilled our promises? We took Cuba to give her freedom and good government. See what Brooke has done in Havana! Made it clean; clean in its politics, clean in its sanitation, clean in its administration. (Applause.) See what Wood has done in Santiago. (Applause.) A farmer can go a-field, enterprises can be encouraged, railroads can be built, sugar can be raised, cotton can be raised, tobacco can be raised, and the land—the most beautiful land on the face of the earth, is inviting American capital and enterprise for investment.

Look at Porto Rico. I came up to-day with General Fred Grant. I said to him, "Well, old man, how do you manage down in Porto Rico, getting along with the government?" "Well," said he, "the only government they ever had in Porto Rico for 300 years tried to find out what people had and take it all, and the people who took it stole it; the government never got a cent. There are no roads, no mines, no justice, no law, and they were astonished when they found they were protected in gathering their crops, that they were protected in their houses, that they were protected in their families. But brigandage prevailed, the same as it always had." I said, "How did you stop that?" He said, "By an American plan which I did not report to Secretary Alger." (Laughter.) I said, "What was that?" "Well," he said, "I found there was a band which had been terrorizing what we would call a county, setting fire to houses, unless they would pay tribute, abusing families everywhere and carrying off cattle and everything else. I sent a regiment and surrounded that place and they got nine of them one night with the plunder in their hands, and one of them setting fire to a house, and in order to save trouble and expense to the government they shot them on the spot." (Applause.) "And now," he says, "the rest of the band is working the farm." (Laughter.)

We have got trouble in the Philippines. Well, Dewey got us the Philippines, and Merritt got us the Philippines. It is the richest country in the world. It furnishes just that outlet which is necessary, first, as a stepping-stone to the markets of the far East for the enormous overplus of industry and agriculture which we have, and next, for its own development it furnishes an opportunity for our people and for the good of those people. A portion of them rebelled against our rule, under the leadership of Aguinaldo, who knows nothing but autocracy and despotism. Shall we stand there and give them back Spain, and become the laughing stock of the world? Shall we stand there to scuffle and run and have our ancestors laugh at us as unworthy themselves? Shall we stand there and leave them to anarchy which would arise, and to the different powers of Europe, who, under the guise of looking out for the people, will seize everything, the Russian, the German, the English and the French? Instead of that we stand there and say, You must obey the law and we will give you liberty and we will give you justice, and we will give you what you never had before. Now, what is going to happen? These commissioners from Aguinaldo are to-night talking with Otis, talking

with Dewey, talking with the President of Cornell University. They never knew and don't know what it is to be whipped and surrender, except as Spain has done with them for three hundred years. Whenever they have surrendered under a contract with Spain, Spain has always violated that contract; has always shot the leaders; has always banished their associates, and has always confiscated their property; and that is what they expect when they are subdued now. But when they find out differently, what then? They will find that they came back, not to be punished; that they come back under a general amnesty as misguided children; that they come back to their farms; that they come back to their homes; that they come back protected by American soldiers from their own brigands; that they come back to find justice and liberty; that they come back to have somebody like old Sherman say, "You are not going to be shot, you are not going to be imprisoned, you are going to be protected in what you raise; you are going to have the lightest kind of taxes; you are going to have schools, and you may worship as you please, blessings you never had before; and now go home and stop raising hell and raise crops." (Laughter and applause.)

Now, gentlemen, all this is the spirit of American liberty. It is that spirit which has made us what we are to-day. It is that spirit which carried us through the war of the Rebellion in this country; it is that spirit which carried us through the war of 1812 and made the deck of every American vessel over which the flag floated, a territory inviolate against all the powers of the world (applause); it was that spirit which carried us through the Civil War for the extirpation of slavery; it was that spirit which developed reconstruction and made us all brothers again to fight against Spain for that liberty which we are pledged to support, and that resurrected that eternal, that inflexible spirit that will carry us through all the perils of expansion and open to us for ourselves and our products, for our surplus, for our descendants, the markets of the world. (Continued applause.)

GEN. ALGER. This has been worth to us all the cost of Mr. Depew's expenses. (Laughter.)

TOASTMASTER. The next speaker is a soldier who distinguished himself in the Civil War, and although he does not wear our insignia, he is entitled to it. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Horatio C. King. (Applause.)

Gen. King. Mr. President and Fellow-Compatriots: It is very embarrassing to a man as modest as myself to be introduced in so handsome a manner as your President has introduced me, and were it not that I had a little experience of a similar kind on Long Island once, where I was engaged in a political campaign, I should be overcome. Let me explain. I resided in Brooklyn, which is in the County of Kings, and the adjoining county, naturally enough, is the County of Queens. Riding through the town of Patchogue my eyes were greeted with an immense banner

stretched across the street, bearing the somewhat startling words: "Grand Rally this Evening! Addresses by Hon. James W. Covert and Horatio C. King of Kings!" (Laughter.)

I cannot avoid, by way of introduction, expressing my great pleasure and satisfaction at being here with you, and here wish to make my special acknowledgments to you for the honor you have done me in inviting me to come from so long a distance to speak to you a few words this evening. I do not know that you may not find yourselves, however, somewhat in the position of the small boy who was much given to whistling, which bad habit his family tried to correct. On one occasion he was out with his little brother on a tramp, and they discovered a persimmon tree, and after climbing up the long and slender sapling, the young fellow discovered that the persimmons were green. After eating one or two he came down with his mouth all in a pucker, when the younger brother said: "O, you're whistling! you're whistling! I'm going to tell mother." "Whistling! whistling!" said his brother, "hell, I 'spect I'm pisened." (Prolonged laughter.)

But the welcome I have received here was perhaps only excelled by the welcome which was accorded to the public in Cleveland—I think it was Cleveland—where there was posted on the door of a Presbyterian church this notice: "Divine Services this Evening! Hell is Paved with Good Intentions! All are Welcome! (laughter); or, perhaps, by the tender devotion manifested to a New York reporter by the fire company, who, having reported fires for a great many years, became very popular with the fire department, and when he came to die, the engine company got up a very handsome tribute in the form of a wreath, and sent it to the funeral, and in the center of the wreath were these touching words: "Admit to the Fire Lines!" (Laughter.)

When your President asked me this evening what I was going to talk about I was somewhat puzzled myself, but I found my thoughts took much the same direction that has been taken by most of the speakers this evening, so I knew I had to be ready, and I think I have found a new theme for a public speaker, through the experience of a little girl in New York, who had to prepare a little toast or motto to be delivered at the Sunday school at once. Her mother had tried to instill into her mind these familiar words, "Let your light shine"—certainly a very simple thing to remember. She started for school, but something drove the motto from her memory, but the idea remained there. When she got to the school her teacher asked her, "What is your motto?" She thought for a moment, rubbed her little poll, and said, "Always keep the gas turned on." (Laughter.)

The old saying, "Who shall follow the King?" is reversed to-night, as I have to follow this emperor on my left. (Laughter.) It is a very hard undertaking to make any effort after that eloquent speech by Dr. Depew, but I am not to be deprived of the pleasure of saying one or two words which may come to me, and it seems to me to be the opportunity to-night to declare one's politics. I am not a Republican, I am a Sound Money Democrat, Doctor, I am (applause), and I voted for McKinley (applause), and I think you might say to me what Col. Roosevelt did the other day

when I met him in Albany. I said, "Colonel, you know my politics?" "Yes," he said, "and you are a good enough Republican for me." But I make this preface to show you that there are some Democrats that are sound on this money question. I want to say this. I think it is extremely unfortunate that the war did not end at Santiago—I am not referring now to the Philippines at all—but I say it should not have been continued up to the present time by the press and people. The gentlemen present who are familiar with the terrible War of the Rebellion will remember with what facility and alacrity the press always told you how a battle might be fought after it was won, and the criticisms for the most part were from those who never smelled gunpowder only through the medium of a Chinese firecracker on the Fourth of July. I think the criticisms and the turmoil in this country is largely due to that source, and if I might emphasize, particularly to yellow journalism and the criticisms received from those sources. This was not a war for the glorification of men; it was a war for the accomplishment of things, and this war won't be judged by what this man or by what that man did, but by the grand results themselves of the most wonderful campaign ever known in the history of the world. (Applause.) Nor am I to be deterred from the pleasure of saying a warm word for my good friend, General Alger. (Applause.) I had the honor and the pleasure of serving in the same army with him in the Shenandoah Valley, and I have known him as a gallant soldier; I have followed his course from that time to this with the most affectionate interest, and I declare this abuse, this vilification poured upon his head is absolutely unjust and without any provocation. (Applause.) In social and political life I have never known a case of more unwarranted abuse. But "all things come to him who waits," and his vindication is not only coming, but it is very near at hand. (Applause.) All honor to the men, the President, the members of the Cabinet, the officers of the Army, yea the rank and file, for their glorious devotion to duty and for what they have accomplished. (Applause.) The great army sprang from 25,000 to 270,000 in the short space of about two months, and was a marvel to the world, and not one blot rests upon its escutcheon—if I may except that unfortunate who came to grief because of a variegated prevarication that would have made Horace Greeley green with envy.

Now a word with regard to the Philippines. I think there are many present here to-night who felt with me we had taken upon ourselves a very difficult problem, that would require the utmost skill and the highest statesmanship to combat. For my own part, I feel very much as did Lincoln, when, in the closing days of the war, he was notified by the Assistant Secretary of War that Jacob Thompson was about to escape to Europe by way of Portland, and wanting to know whether he should arrest him. Lincoln, in his usual, concise and quaint manner, replied: "Now, Mr. Taylor, I don't think I would. If I found out he was trying to get away, I think I would let him go." And so I felt about the Philippines. But the situation has somewhat changed. The treacherous Filipinos, without any provocation upon our part, turned their guns upon those who rescued them from a life of despotism, and the serpent that the President had

warmed in his breast turned and stung him. There was no problem then for the United States of America but to uphold its honor and to have no further communication with the rebels until they laid suppliant at the feet of the United States Government. (Applause.)

In the days of the rebellion, we respected the brave and honorable foe, who stood up against us with muskets in their hands. They were honorable men, fighting for what they believed to be just, and we respected them for their bravery, but the Copperheads in the rear were the men we held in the utmost contempt. So, gentlemen, I say that we want unanimity in this country. This is no time to embarrass the Government by sending out tracts to dishearten the army, or breed treason in its ranks. (Applause and cries of Good! Good!) If I may be permitted a personality, I see that one Edward Atkinson, in the city of Boston, had been sending out that character of tract to the army in the Philippines, and he does not have sense enough, it seems, to understand that that is treason, absolutely and unqualifiedly, and that it cannot be excused, except upon the theory of a story which I heard the other day connected with him. It may not be true, but they say he was at a place near Summerville at an insane asylum, where he was distributing, amongst other things, his tracts, and one of the inmates who had received his tracts stopped him and said, "Mr. Atkinson, this ain't no place for you; you ain't crazy, you are a damned fool." (Laughter and applause.) Now, gentlemen, let those who cavil in regard to the action of the administration hold their peace until the war with the Filipinos is ended. The administration must and shall be sustained. (Cries of Good, and applause), and the motto of every true American at this time should be "America, my country; may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country." (Applause.)

TOASTMASTER. Compatriots, we have with us to-night a gentleman who has had new honors conferred upon him to-day, who has been elected First Vice President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, General Breckenridge. We would like to see how he bears his new honors. I have the pleasure of introducing General Breckinridge.

GENERAL BRECKENRIDGE. Compatriots, you have all heard before how impossible it is for an army officer to make a speech at all, and under such circumstances as these, it is a violation of the proprieties to call on me in this way without warning, and it is a specimen of rank injustice. I believe, however, that the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will pardon me if I try in such a way as they are accustomed to from me, to say some word of sympathy for the situation in which the American nation finds itself, and to try and express my gratification for your personal kindliness towards myself.

I hardly feel free where themes so great as the ways of Providence to the sons of man, dilated upon so well to-night, to say anything to you on what the future requires of you, or to speak of my own personal relations to those matters. But it is almost impossible on such a sudden call to avoid

referring to how sweet an experience it was to me to see such gallant souls as Joe Wheeler bear himself so well under the adverse obstacles and those foul wrongs that our friends suffer to-day, and with which he was brought face to face, and to tell you that the people who represented American principles in the assault on that hill were such choice specimens of the human race that every attache of every foreign government who was present declared it to be superior to anything known in Europe. (Applause.)

It is very easy to see that under such leadership as his, which was sufficient to meet people of our own blood, and gave us all we wanted to do for four years, was a sufficient call for the Spaniards to resign, and that pretty quickly. (Laughter and applause.) And how perfect our sister service was is demonstrated by the fact that they wiped out an entire fleet so that each one, as he reached the beach, could see that he was not the only wreck upon the shore. (Laughter and applause.) The army as it stood there that day was almost wholly the regular army, but we have heard about that great call for 250,000 of the youth of America to rally to the American flag, and I, if need be, would like to bear testimony to how perfectly they were prepared for it, not only to act as the reserve to those who had gone before, but it was the spearpoint of that power which was behind that could drive it home to the hearts of tyrants, and who were ready to sacrifice their young lives in the cause of a country which bore the great principles upon which the humanities of parties were founded. In every scene in which they were assembled, they stood, the pride of this country, the hope of mankind. (Applause.)

But this work did not call upon the army. We had but a small part to perform, that we did it so well, under a leadership so great; that all that heart could ask for was poured out towards us, is not to be wondered at. All the sympathies of America's homes and her fondest hopes were ours, and it was an encouragement in every moment of that campaign. But in a professional view the task was upon the navy, and I suppose they have received their due meed of praise tonight, but it does seem to me that in all the campaigns the world has ever seen before, there has never been one in which a body of men so perfectly performed the task which was assigned to it as the American navy did in this war. (Applause.) I wish I could add to what has already been better said here to-night, but I cannot. I can only say that every one did his duty, but I can say that the two classes of people to whom my heart goes out with the greatest pride are the American seaman, who came forward to the relief of the nation in its distress (applause) and the American sailor, who lent a new lustre to that flag that I thought could receive no new ray. (Applause.) For myself I hesitate to speak. For me almost every experience was a thing that had in it the fulfillment of my utmost ambition. I was permitted by the authorities to share the dangers of my comrades, and I asked no better guerdon. I was permitted to be with those who were prepared for the great round-up at Havana when we were expecting it, and I felt it the supremest honor. But how great was the loss I had to bear. I can hardly ask this presence to sympathize with me, but he who bore my name came back to me a corpse. Another son, the next in rank, came back to me with the loss almost of all

his strength, and when I went to the camp at Chickamauga I left his mother hanging over him, never expecting to see him again. But all the pain I have suffered, all the pain which Providence could impose upon me, even life itself, every Son of the American Revolution knows I would willingly offer to America. (Applause.) But one thing that we must consider is that in true reasoning these lands will have in due season to come under our control. When the trees are cut in the forest and girdled and the sap is stopped, they must fall in due season, and when the navy cut off all communication of the colonies with the mother country of Spain, it was a logical reasoning that the colonies must fall to us. And I say to-day, so near to the day in May when that great victory was won, that you can almost see a new star on the flag, and we sing:

"Manila Bay, Manila Bay,
How proud on our lips is that song to-day;
The true old song, brave and strong,
And the right that honors its way.
And the blood which prevailed in the day of Drake,
When the fight was fought for Union's sake,
The blood of Farragut, Nelson and Drake,
Still throbs in the hearts that follow their wake."

TOASTMASTER. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton will address a few words to you, gentlemen, and then you who are handsome can have your pictures taken at once at a very greatly reduced price. (Laughter.)

MR. BOYNTON. MR. PRESIDENT, COMPATRIOTS, GENTLEMEN: I would like to have you in my congregation. Folks that can stand talking for three hours, and then, like the baby with Castoria, cry for more, are the kind of people we like to have come to our churches. (Laughter and applause.)

I have a boy that came in to me some years ago, crying as if his heart would break. He had a little friend whose name was Kinney, whose father was an insurance agent, a general insurance agent, not a common insurance agent, and I asked the little fellow, "What is the matter with you to-day?" and he said, "Why, Kinney says his father is an insurance agent and you are nothing but a darned old minister." (Laughter and applause.) I don't know just what a darned old minister has to do at this time in the presence of this company. (Laughter.) Perhaps, inasmuch as he is the last speaker, he may be permitted to say that we people who live in Michigan feel very proud of our State. You know the motto of our State is "If you want to see a pleasant country, look around you." (Applause.) And I have thought many times that the spirit of Michigan's motto has entered into the hearts and lives of the good people of Michigan, and we are always content, we are always optimistic. We have heard a great deal about the late war this evening. We never had any apprehension with relation to the late war in Michigan. We were content, and as we looked around things seemed to be pleasant for us. Why, when that wonderful Greyhound

of the Deep, the Oregon, was rounding the Horn with a bone in her teeth, and the American people were quivering in the eagerness of their anticipation and apprehension as to where and what she would do; whether she would get through, we never were disturbed in Michigan, for we knew a Michigan man was at the helm. (Applause.) We knew that Captain Clark would be on time, and he would bring the Oregon with him. (Applause.) And when the troops started for Cuba, very many people in the country wondered whether they would come back again, conquered or conquerors. We had no apprehension here in Michigan, because we knew there was a Michigan man at the head of those troops, (applause), and that he would come back again and bring his troops with him. (Applause.) And so far as our own Michigan troops were concerned, we didn't have very much apprehension, because we knew there were no troops in America who were cared for more energetically and sustained in their interests better than the Michigan troops by our picturesque Governor. (Laughter and applause.) As far as the whole war was concerned, we people in Michigan were absolutely sure of the result, for we knew there was a man in Washington who hailed from Michigan, who, by virtue of the virile assistance which would be given him, with the co-operation of the soldiers he had, would only need about one hundred or one hundred and thirteen days to round the whole business up. (Applause and laughter.)

We in Michigan believe in our State. We believe in the men who represent us, and we have a way of standing by people who represent us as long as they show themselves worthy of our regard and of our confidence, of our fellowship and of our friendship. (Applause.)

I do not want to be monotonous here to-night—and by the way, speaking of monotony, we have a new definition of the word here. At a high school examination that was had the other day, they had a written examination, and one of the questions at that written examination was, "What are the different kinds of marriage in vogue in the world?" and one aspiring youth wrote this answer, "There are three different kinds of marriages in vogue in the world. In the first place, there is the marriage for life of one woman to many men, that is called polyandry. In the second place, there is union of one man with many women, and that is called polygamy. In the third place, there is a marriage of one man with one woman; that is called monotony. (Long continued laughter.) When we begin to talk about the ladies, perhaps it is about time for them to retire.

We find ourselves Americans. It is a magnificent thing to find out our nationality always. You have doubtless heard of the young man who had got a new girl—he didn't live in Michigan, because they always keep the same girl in Michigan. (Laughter.) Well, this young man had got a new girl and he met his friend one day, and he said, "My friend, did you see that new girl of mine?" "Yes," said his friend, "I have seen her, and she is a pretty good looking girl, too." He said, "What nationality should you think that new girl of mine was?" "Well," he said, "as I saw her light hair and blue eyes, I thought she must be a Norwegian." "Well," he said, "I thought that way myself for a long time, but I have found out recently she is not a Norwegian at all; she is a Laplander." (Long continued laughter and applause.) On this question of nationality, I remember to have read a little while ago that some one questioned a man as to his ancestry,

and he said that his father was a governor, his grandfather was a judge, and his great grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and I also learned that the proper reply was to turn upon him and say, "By Jupiter, king of gods and men, who are you?" (Laughter.)

It seems to me there is no more earnest and pressing question which can address itself to us in these closing moments of this beautiful banquet than the question Who are you who are living in the world of the present? This country of ours has been tried in the fire of three furnaces. There was the trial by the furnace of sovereignty in the early revolutionary days, and we were not found wanting, the gold was brought forth and the dross was consumed. Then there came in 1861 the second baptismal sacrifice, in which we faced our brothers in the South for a principle, and won a victory in which they to-day as heartily asquiesce as we. And then in this last year we have been tried by the trial of solidarity. We went to war because we believed that "a man was a man for a' that," and that the right to liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness belonged to everybody in the world, and especially to those whose island home was contiguous to our own shores. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, we have paid our respects and done our honor to the brave men who have fought and won these magnificent victories for us, but there is a question for you and for me yet. They conquered. Have we iron enough in our blood to keep in the America of to-morrow the conquests they have made? (Applause.) For in those words of Milton, "Much remains yet to conquer." "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." New phases arise threatening to bind our souls with secular chains. God help us to keep free consciences from the curse of hireling wolves whose gospel is their maw. We are to be tried as a nation in the next twenty-five years by the test of success. The question is no longer a question of sovereignty, of sacrifice, or solidarity, it is a question of success. Can we stand up like men, with the spirit of '76 in our heart, with this wonderful prosperity upon our shoulders, which is surely in store for these United States of America? Who are we, then? What are we to do? I tell you, brethren, if there are Sons here who love their capital better than they do their country, they are not Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.) They have none of the spirit of '76 in their veins. If there is one of us here who loves his politics better than he loves his patriotism, he is not a Son of the American Revolution. (Applause.) If there is one of us here who is so fond of pursuing his own small interests that he won't go to the caucus and lend his manly influence to the institution of reform of state and national procedure, he is not a Son of the American Revolution. (Applause.) We are to be tried—and these are my closing words—we are to be tried as a nation in the years that are to come in that greatest of all possible human trials, the trial of success.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay." (Applause.)

Why not, then, fellow compatriots, pledge each other to-night more wholly, more freely, more earnestly, more sacrificially, to our citizenship in the light of the present, and just answer the question, Who are we? God help us. That is the minister's business to-day in relation to men. (Long continued applause.)